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A
S E L E C T I O N
OF
RARE AND CURIOUS FISHES
FOUND UPON THE COAST OF
C E Y L O N :

FROM DRAWINGS MADE IN THAT ISLAND, AND COLOURED FROM LIFE.

With Letter-Press Descriptions.

BY
J. W. BENNETT, ESQ., F.L.S., H.S.,
AND MEMBER OF THE LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CEYLON.

London :
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1851.

SELECTED
RARE AND CURIOUS
VOLUMES

C. E. Y. L. O. N. :

THEY ARE NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

BLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

J. H. BENTLEY

A MEMBER OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

London :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR

1831

PREFACE.

IN claiming the indulgence of the Public Critic, I beg leave to state that when I first undertook to delineate the Fishes and Fruits peculiar to the important and magnificent Island of Ceylon, I had no higher aim than that of devotion, in those peculiar branches, to the interests of the LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, which the then Governor—the late lamented Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., its original Patron and President—had founded, and of which I had the honor to be a member.

The earnest suggestions of the late Right Reverend Reginald (Heber,) the then Lord Bishop of Calcutta; of the late Chief Justice Sir Hardinge Giffard, L.L.D.; of Henry Augustus Marshall, Esq., Auditor and Accountant-General; of Charles Edward Layard, Esq., Provincial Judge of Galle and Matura; and of the Secretary of the Literary and Agricultural Society, Captain T. B. Gascoyne, Deputy Quarter-Master General to the Forces, to make my drawings

more extensively known to the admirers of Natural History, were seconded in the strongest manner by His Excellency the Governor, who, having inspected the MS. and several living specimens of the Fishes therein represented and described, called a Special Meeting of the Literary and Agricultural Society, at which His Excellency in the most liberal and handsome manner expressed his intention to advance a sum of money, both on the part of His Majesty's Government, and of himself, toward defraying the expenses of publication; and the Government Gazette thus noticed the favourable opinion the Society had been pleased to form of the proposed Work.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

Saturday, 19th March, 1825.

“ We have been requested by the LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to give publicity to the following extracts from its proceedings relative to a Work proposed to be published on the Ichthyology of Ceylon, in the hope that the same will meet with encouragement from the public in Ceylon and on the Indian Continent :—

“ ‘ At a Meeting of the CEYLON LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at Colombo, on the 8th day of March, 1825—

Present

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, *President.*

The Hon. ROBERT BOYD, Esq. }

CHARLES FARRELL, Esq., M.D. }

Vice-Presidents.

Members.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. WALKER.	JOHN DWYER, Esq., M.D.
Lieut.-Col. HORACE CHURCHILL, C.B.	H. A. MARSHALL, Esq.
The Rev. ANDREW ARMOUR.	W. H. HOOPER, Esq.
GEORGE LUSIGNAN, Esq.	ALEXANDER MOON, Esq.
Major FRAZER.	Rev. J. H. DE SARAM, A.M.
Captain DAWSON, Royal Engineers.	WILLIAM GRANVILLE, Esq.

“ ‘The Governor stated to the Society that his object in calling the present meeting was to submit for consideration the Prospectus of a Work proposed to be published in Numbers, by J. W. Bennett, Esq., on the Fishes of Ceylon; a publication which promised to promote one of the objects for which this Society was instituted, as well as to advance the interests of Natural History.

“ ‘His Excellency therefore suggested that the Prospectus be circulated amongst the members of the Society, for the purpose of ascertaining how many were desirous of subscribing to it.

“ ‘A Resolution to this effect passed accordingly.

(Signed) “ ‘T. B. GASCOYNE, *Secretary.*’ ”

This is of itself, a proof of the interest excited by, and of the opinion entertained of the undertaking, upon the spot where its value as a faithful representation of the animals therein described, could be best appreciated.

That the peculiar characters of the Fishes might be preserved for reference, as long as such preparations generally last, I presented to the Linnæan Society the dried specimens of the fins and gill-covers in cases corresponding with the numbers of the Work, which were honored with a place in the Society's Museum, in Soho Square.

Having stated the reasons which first induced me to venture on the present work, it will, I trust, be indulgently admitted that, if I have not entirely succeeded, I have endeavoured to give general satisfaction. In my drawings of the fishes I have adhered strictly to nature; and, as far as my colours permitted, imitated their various hues: but, alas, in vain must be every human endeavour to attain perfection!

“What skilful limner e’er would choose

To paint the rainbow’s varying hues,

Unless to mortal man ’t were given

To dip his brush in tints of heaven?”

THE AUTHOR.

London, August 1, 1841.

SCORPENA VOLITANS

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, Gini-Maha—derived from the words, Gini, Fire
and Maha, Great.

S. VOLITANS. Pectoral fin longer than the body.

Branchiostegous rays 6. Dorsal 14. Ventrals 14. Anal 14. Pectorals 14. The connecting membrane black and brown. Ventrals 6, one
spinous, black, spotted with white. State for these spinous. Gaudet 18.

This Gini-Maha of the Singhalese answers to the description of the
Scorpena volitans given by Bloch, with the exception of the number
of rays in the dorsal fin, of which Bloch gives twelve only.
The natives differ in their statements: some fishermen aver that
it may not be eaten without danger, others that its flesh is white,
solid, and nutritious, and Linnaeus describes it as delicious. Although
the Singhalese fishers attribute to this fish the power of inflicting in-
curable wounds, and that its dorsal fin may be venomous is very
possible, no reliance can be placed in their statements; for I never
met with any one who had been injured by coming in contact with it,
and those who saw the living specimen had too great a dread of it,
or too much caution, to afford me the means of solving the hypothesis.
Although Linnaeus in naming, as well as in his description of this
animal, would make it appear to have the power of volitation, the
membranes of the pectoral fins are not sufficiently united or pro-
portioned to the body to admit of it.—The native fishers confirm
this position, but state that it keeps a few inches above the surface of
the water, as if attempting to fly.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

SCORPÆNA VOLITANS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, GINI-MAHA—derived from the words, *Gini*, Fire; and *Maha*, Great.

S. VOLITANS. Pectoral fins longer than the body.

Branchiostegous rays 6. *Dorsal* 24, thirteen spinous, varied with black and reddish brown; the colours stronger on the spinous rays than on the others. *Pectoral* 14; the connecting membrane bluish and brown. *Ventral* 6, one spinous, bluish, spotted with white. *Anal* 10, three spinous. *Caudal* 12.

THE Gini-Maha of the Singhalese answers to the description of the *Scorpæna volitans* given by Bloch, with the exception of the number of rays in the dorsal fin, of which Bloch gives twelve only.

The natives differ in their statements; some fishermen aver that it may not be eaten without danger, others that its flesh is white, solid, and nutritious, and Linnæus describes it as delicious. Although the Singhalese fishers attribute to this fish the power of inflicting incurable wounds, and that its dorsal fin may be venomous is very possible, no reliance can be placed in their statements; for I never met with any one who had been injured by coming in contact with it, and those who saw the living specimen had too great a dread of it, or too much caution, to afford me the means of solving the hypothesis.

Although Linnæus in naming, as well as in his description of this animal, would make it appear to have the power of volitation, the membranes of the pectoral fins are not sufficiently united or proportioned to the body to admit of it:—The native fishers confirm this position, but state that it leaps a few inches above the surface of the water, as if attempting to fly.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

OF THE

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOLID AND THE RATE OF REACTION

BY J. H. KILPATRICK

RECEIVED JANUARY 10, 1914
PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 10, 1914
THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, VOL. 36, NO. 2, PP. 1-12

THE OBJECT OF THIS INVESTIGATION WAS TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOLID AND THE RATE OF REACTION IN THE CASE OF THE REACTION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE WITH IRON PENTACHLORIDE.

THE RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION ARE THAT THE RATE OF REACTION INCREASES WITH INCREASE IN THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOLID, AND THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RATE OF REACTION AND THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOLID IS OF THE TYPE WHICH IS CHARACTERISTIC OF A REACTION WHICH IS CONTROLLED BY THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOLID.

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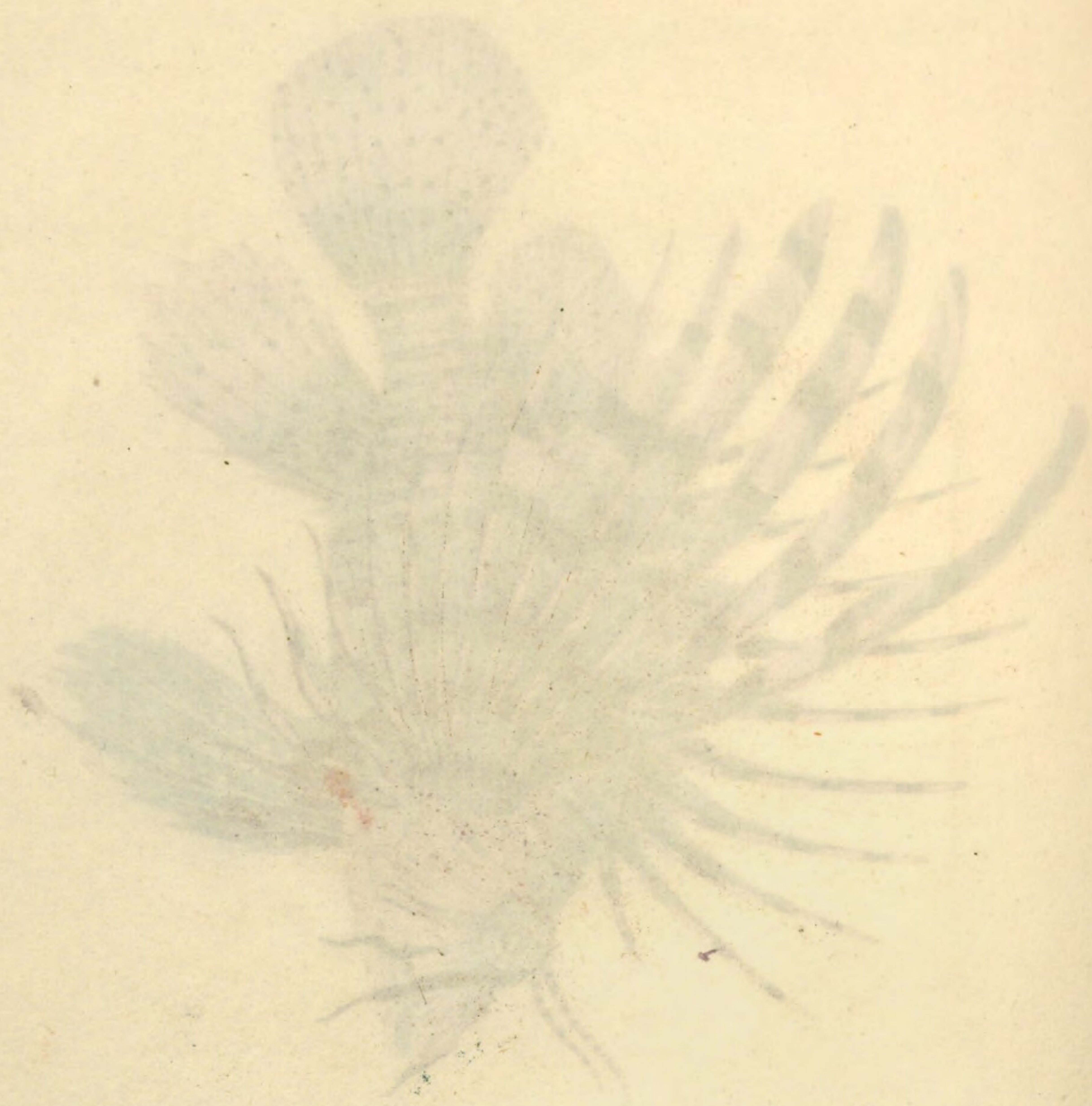
THE RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION ARE THAT THE RATE OF REACTION INCREASES WITH INCREASE IN THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOLID, AND THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RATE OF REACTION AND THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOLID IS OF THE TYPE WHICH IS CHARACTERISTIC OF A REACTION WHICH IS CONTROLLED BY THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOLID.

No 1.



Drawn by J. W. Bennett

Engraved by J. G. Smith



ACANTHURUS VITTATUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, SEWEYA.

A. VITTATUS. Armed near the caudal fin with a sharp curved spine.
Body striated.

Branchiostegous rays 3. Dorsal 35, ten spinous. Pectoral 15. Ventral 6,
one spinous. Anal 28, two spinous. Caudal 16.

THE native name of this fish is an undefined Provincial one. It is a scarce animal on the southern coast of Ceylon, and not in request as an article of food. It seldom exceeds sixteen or seventeen inches in length, is well armed near the caudal fin with a sharp curved spine, which it raises or depresses at pleasure, but seldom exhibits it, except in self-defence. This weapon, when depressed, is scarcely visible, and resembles in external appearance a recent incision upon the surface of the body with a small knife.

For the present figure, six or seven specimens were procured, no two of which were alike in the arrangement of the blue and yellow streaks near the caudal fin.

No lateral line visible to the naked eye.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



Nº 2.



Drawn by J. W. Bennett

Engraved by J. Clark

GOMPHOSUS FUSCUS.

Order, Tetracanth.

Sinhalese Name, Koppa Girawan—From Koppa, Porpoise; and
Girawan, Porpoise.G. fuscus. Body brown. Gills, dorsal, and anal fins brownish red.
Pectorals rays 6. Dorsal 22, eight spinous. Pectoral 16. Pectoral 6.
Anal 12, two spinous. Caudal 14.

This species of Gomphosus is very rarely to be met with on the
southern coast of Ceylon. The Sinhalese do not object to eat its flesh;
but as it has nothing to recommend it, either to the fishermen for
the purposes of sale, or to the natives as an article of food, it is never
sought after, except for the gratification of the collector of specimens
in the ichthyological branch of the natural history of the island.

The Koppa Girawan inhabits rocky situations.

Fishes—The natural size of the specimen.

3.

GOMPHOSUS FUSCUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KOPPRA GIRAWAH—from *Koppra*, Porpus; and *Girawah*, Parrot.

G. FUSCUS. Body brown. Gills, dorsal, and anal fins brownish red.

Branchiostegous rays 6. Dorsal 22, eight spinous. Pectoral 16. Ventral 6.
Anal 14, two spinous. Caudal 14.

THIS species of Gomphosus is very rarely to be met with on the southern coast of Ceylon. The Singhalese do not object to eat its flesh; but as it has nothing to recommend it, either to the fisherman for the purposes of sale, or to the natives as an article of food, it is never sought after, except for the gratification of the collector of specimens in the ichthyological branch of the natural history of the island.

The Koppra Girawah inhabits rocky situations.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.

GOMPHOSUS FUSCUS.

Order, THERAPIC.

Synonym Name, KOPPRA GIRAWAH—from Koppa, Proper, and
Gharah, Parrot.

G. fuscus. Body brown. Gills, dorsal, and anal fins brownish red.

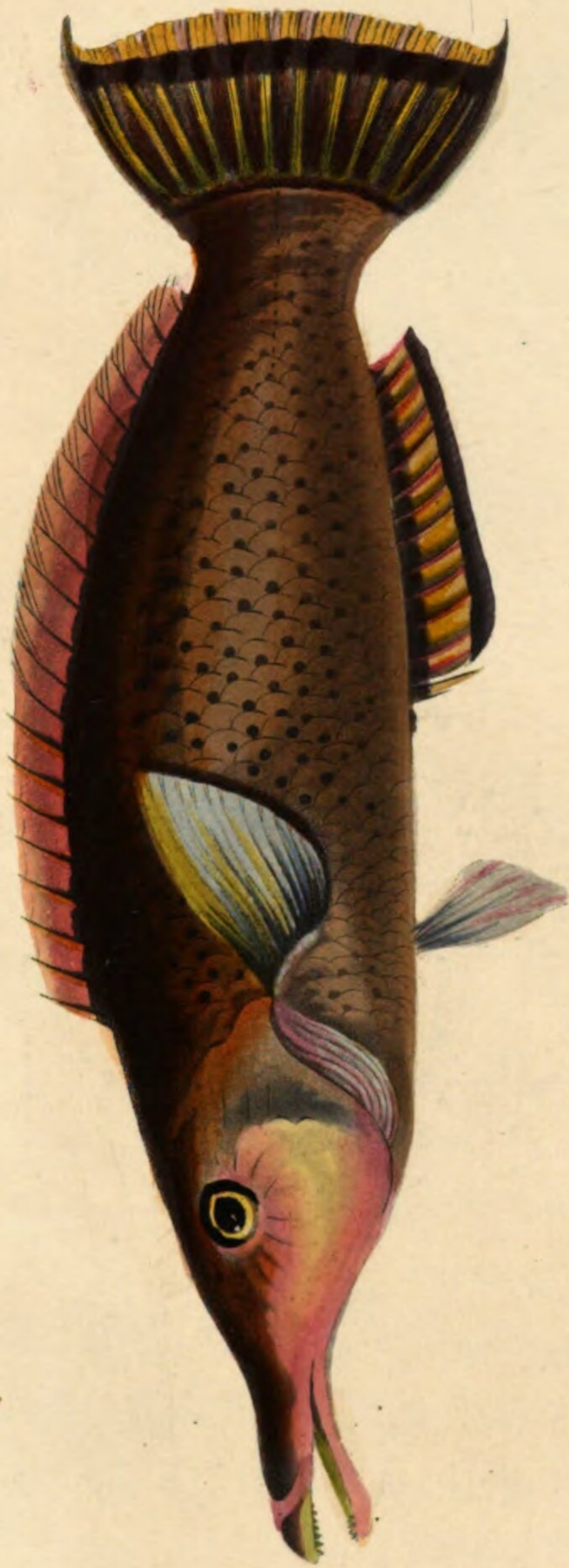
Branchiostegous rays 6. Dorsal 22, eight spines. Pectoral 15. Ventral 6.
Anal 12, two spines. Caudal 22.

This species of *Gomphosus* is very rarely to be met with on the
western coast of Ceylon. The Sinhalese do not object to eat its flesh;
but as it has nothing to recommend it, either to the fisherman for
the purposes of sale, or to the natives as an article of food, it is never
sought after, except for the gratification of the collector of specimens
in the ichthyological branch of the natural history of the island.

The Koppa Girawah inhabits rocky situations.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

No 3.



HOLOCENTRUS RUBER.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KATOO PABAYA.—from the words, Kato, Red; and
Pabaya, an undulated Pinnocul nage.

H. ruber. Body black, and fins bright red. Scales partially tinged with gold.
Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 20, eleven spinous. Pectorals 12,
Ventrals 6, one spinous. Anal 14, four spinous. Caudal 10.

The Katoo Pabaya is found, at certain seasons, in great abundance,
on the southern coast of Ceylon, and generally in deep water. It
attains a considerable size—generally from eighteen inches to two
feet in length, and as its flesh is delicately white, solid, and nutritious,
it is much sought after by the fishermen. This fish, when young, is
very little if at all inferior in beauty to the gold fish (Cyprius
nervatus) of China; but the brilliancy of its colors proportionally
diminishes as it increases in size.

This is one species of the sea-fishes of Ceylon that might be
turned to good account upon the plan I have suggested in my Work
entitled "Ceylon and its Capabilities," for improving the Sing-
halese and Malabar method of salting fish, and rendering the island
independent of extraneous supplies of that grand article of native
consumption and commerce. It is known in the West Indies by the
name of Bull's Eye from its resemblance to a target.

Figure.—The natural size of the specimen.

HOLOCENTRUS RUBER.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, RATOOPAHAYA—from the words, *Ratoo*, Red; and *Pahaya*, an undefined *Provincial* name.

H. RUBER. Body, head, and fins, bright red. Scales partially tinged with gold.

Branchiostegous rays 5. *Dorsal* 20, eleven spinous. *Pectoral* 12.

Ventral 6, one spinous. *Anal* 14, four spinous. *Caudal* 19.

THE Ratoo Pahaya is found, at certain seasons, in great abundance, on the southern coast of Ceylon, and generally in deep water. It attains a considerable size,—generally from eighteen inches to two feet in length, and as its flesh is delicately white, solid, and nutritious, it is much sought after by the fishermen. This fish, when young, is very little, if at all inferior in beauty to the gold fish (*Cyprinus auratus*) of China; but the brilliancy of its colors proportionally diminishes as it increases in size.

This is one species of the *useful* fishes of Ceylon, that might be turned to good account, upon the plan I have suggested in my Work entitled “CEYLON AND ITS CAPABILITIES” for improving the Singhalese and Malabar method of salting fish, and rendering the island independent of extraneous supplies of that grand article of native consumption and commerce. It is known in the West Indies by the name of *Bull's Eye* from its resemblance to a target.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



RAJAHMUNDRUM RUBER.

Rajahmundry Ruber.

This fish is named *Ruber*, from the words, *Ratoo*, Red; and *Rajahmundry*, Proper name.

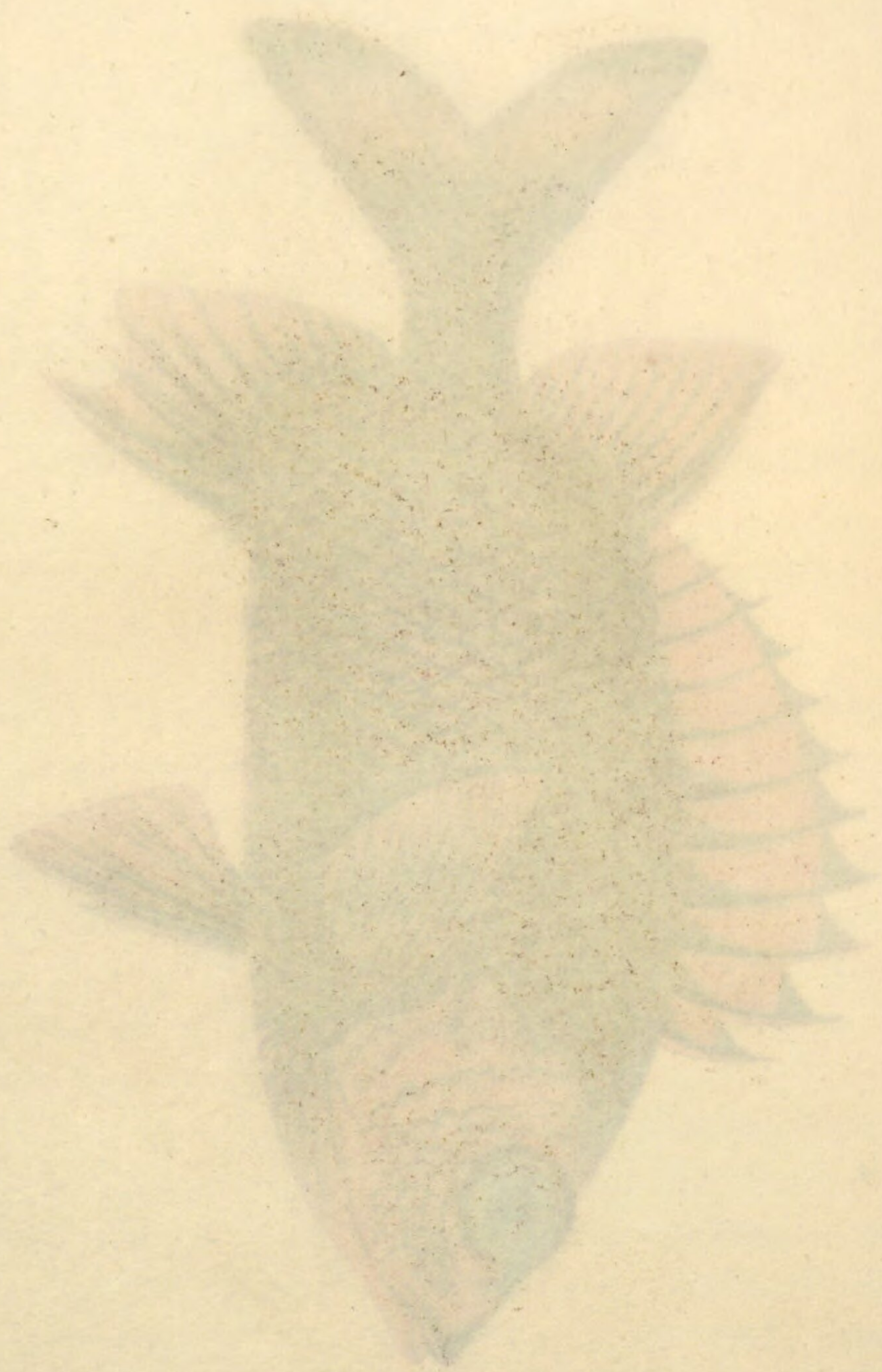
Color. Body of the young fish. Red, partially tinged with gold.
Pectoral 12. Caudal 19.

This fish is found in great abundance, in the Bay of Bengal, and generally in deep water. It grows to a length of about two feet, and weighs from eighteen inches to two feet. It is a very good food, and is much valued. This fish, when young, is much like the gold fish (*Cyprinus*), but its colors are not so bright. Its colors proportionally

are much like the gold fish of Ceylon, that might be called *Rajahmundry Ruber*. I have suggested in my Work, "The Fishes of the East Indies," for improving the Sing-
apore Fish Market, of getting fish, and rendering the island
a great supply of that grand article of native
food. It is known in the West Indies by the
name of *Rajahmundry*, in resemblance to a target.

Specimen of the young of the Rajahmundry Ruber.





CHÆTODON VESPERTILLO.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KOLA HANDBAH—from the words Kola, a leaf; and
Wandah, the Moon.

C. vespertilio. Dorsal spines 3. Dorsal and anal fins broad. Caudal fin
with a brown band.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 42, five spinous. Pectorals 15. Ventrals 6,
one spinous. Anal 15, three spinous. Caudal 16. Head without scales.
Iris golden, mouth small, lips thick, lateral line arched.

This species of *Chætodon* is very rare on the southern coast of
Ceylon, and is considered so extremely unwholesome, owing to a
peculiar food which it is said to obtain from the copper of ships'
bottoms, that it is never made use of.

It attains a very large size, and derives its native name from
an imaginary resemblance of its dorsal fin to the leaf of a marine
plant, and of the shape of its body to that of the moon!!

Although occasionally found in rocky situations and shallow water,
it usually inhabits deep water.

This *Chætodon* corresponds, in every respect, with *C. vespertilio*
of Bloch, except in colour, which might have occurred through that
Naturalist's specimen having been coloured from one preserved in
spirits.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

CHÆTODON VESPERTILIO.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KOLA HANDAH—from the words *Kola*, a leaf; and *Handah*, the Moon.

C. VESPERTILIO. Dorsal spines 5. Dorsal and anal fins broad. Caudal fin with a brown band.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 42, five spinous. Pectoral 15. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 13, three spinous. Caudal 16. Head without scales. Iris golden, mouth small, lips thick, lateral line arched.

THIS species of Chætodon is very rare on the southern coast of Ceylon, and is considered so extremely unwholesome, owing to a peculiar food which it is said to obtain from the copper of ships' bottoms, that it is never made use of.

It attains a very large size, and derives its native name from an imaginary resemblance of its dorsal fin to the leaf of a marine plant, and of the shape of its body to that of the moon!!

Although occasionally found in rocky situations and shallow water, it usually inhabits deep water.

This Chætodon corresponds, in every respect, with *C. vespertilio* of Bloch, except in colour, which might have occurred through that Naturalist's specimen having been coloured from one preserved in spirits.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.

ESPERTILIO.

Espertilio

Espertilio - from the words *Kala*, a leaf; and
Espertilio, the Moon.

Espertilio - Dorsal and anal fins broad. Caudal fin
deeply forked.

Espertilio - Length of the specimen. Pectorals 13. Ventrals 6.
Dorsal 18. Anal 18. Head without scales
about 1.5. The dorsal line arched.

Espertilio is very rare on the southern coast of
the island. It is considered as unwholesome, owing to a
supposed habit of feeding on the copper of ships.
It is never used for food.

Espertilio is a large fish, and derives its native name from
the resemblance of its dorsal fin to the leaf of a marine
plant. The shape of its body is that of the moon!!

Espertilio is found in rocky situations and shallow water.
It is a very common fish.

Espertilio is very similar, in every respect, with *C. espertilio*.
The only difference is that the dorsal fin is much longer than
the anal fin, which might have occurred through that
the dorsal fin being more exposed to the sun.

Espertilio - The natural size of the Specimen.

Nº 5.





HOLOCENTRUS ARGENTEUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, POOKOOROWAH—an undefined provincial name.

H. ARGENTEUS. Body silvery, with reddish-brown longitudinal lines.

Branchiostegous rays 6. Dorsal 25, twelve spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6. one spinous. Anal 10, three spinous. Caudal 16. Pectoral, ventral, and anal fins, yellow, tinged with red. Dorsal fin, neutral tint. Caudal fin, dark indigo, inclining to black.

THE Pookoorowah of the Singhalese greatly resembles the herring in taste. It is very wholesome, but seldom exceeds twelve or thirteen inches in length. It inhabits rocky situations, and abounds, at certain seasons, on the southern coast of Ceylon, when great quantities are taken, both with hook and line and every description of net.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



CHALCENTRUS ARGENTEUS.

Order, Tetracanthi.

Chalcentrus argenteus (Forsk.)—an undisturbed provincial name.

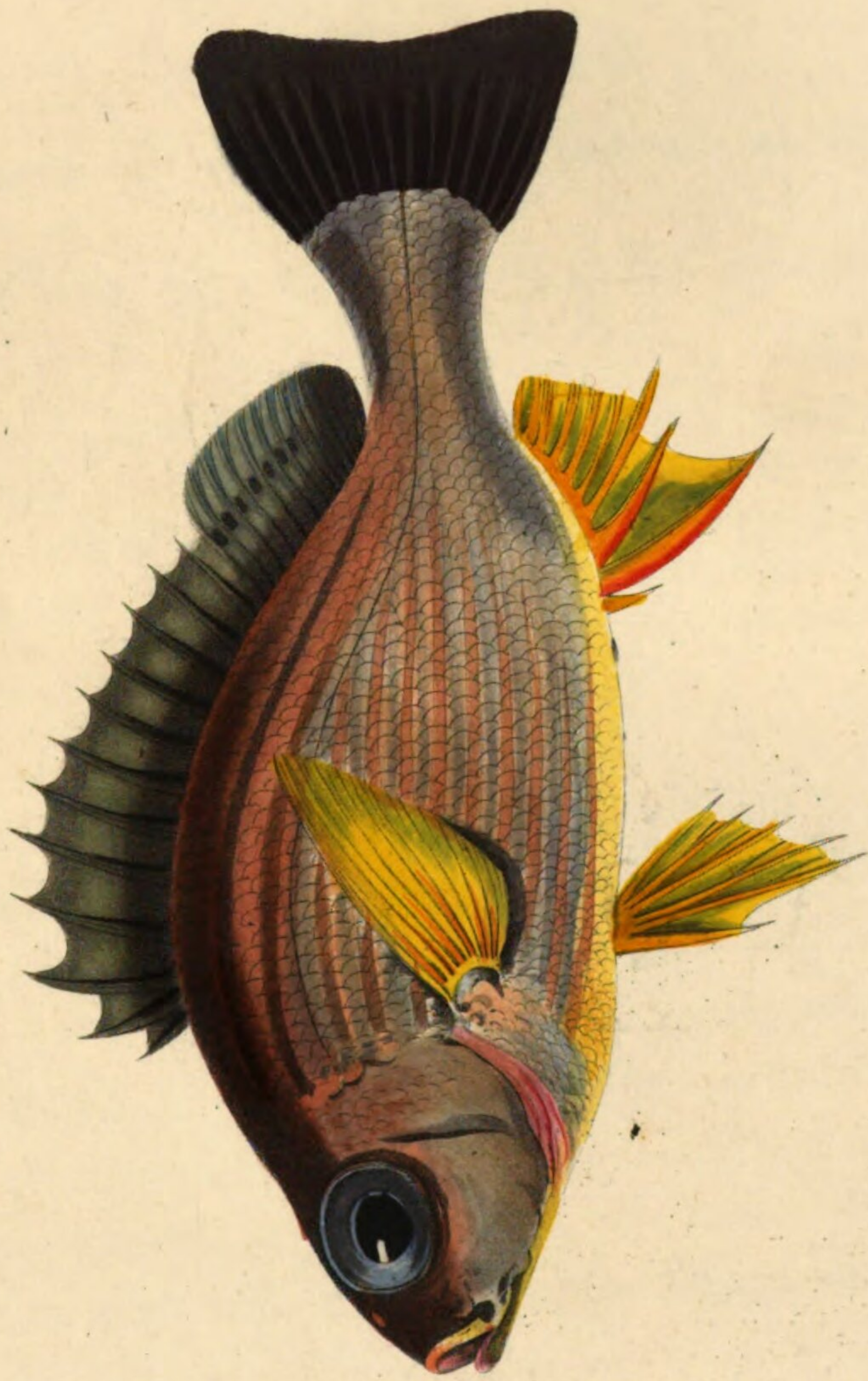
Chalcentrus argenteus. Body silver, with reddish-brown longitudinal lines.

Chalcentrus argenteus. Length 10, maximum. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6. Caudal 15. Pectoral, ventral, and caudal fins, dark. Dorsal fin, dark. Caudal fin, dark. Body, silver.

The *Chalcentrus* of the Chagatai greatly resembles the herring. It is very wholesome, but seldom exceeds twelve or fifteen inches in length. It inhabits rocky situations, and abounds, especially in the southern coast of Ceylon, when great quantities are taken, both with hook and line and every description of net.

Figure. The natural size of the specimen.

Nº 6.



Engraved by J. Clark

Drawn by J.W. Bennett



CHATODON VAGABUNDUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singapore Name, GAL-LELAH—from Gal, Stone; and Lella, a Plank.

C. vagabundus. Tail entire. Dorsal spines 13. Body striate. Snout cylindrical.

Branchiostegous rays 8. Dorsal 32, thirteen spinous. Ventrals 14. Ventrals 6. one spinous. Anal 22, three spinous. Gaudal 16. Body pale yellow, with brownish purple lines; above the eyes a black band; another at the end of the trunk; and a third through the middle of the tail. Scales of the body large; of the head small;—flesh good.

This variety of the Chatodon genus is known to the native fishers in the districts of Galie and Metura, by the name of Gal-Lellah; but it may elsewhere bear a different name, for every maritime province has a peculiar name for its various fishes.

This species inhabits rocky situations, but is commonly found at the embouchure of rivers. It seldom exceeds twelve or thirteen inches in length, is eaten by the natives, but although wholesome enough, it is not sought after by the regular fisherman for the purpose of sale.

In some specimens, the purple lines on the body are straight; in others, nearly so, or partially curved.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

CHÆTODON VAGABUNDUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, GAL-LELLAH—from *Gal*, Stone ; and *Lellah*, a Plank.

C. VAGABUNDUS. Tail entire. Dorsal spines 13. Body striate.
Snout cylindrical.

Branchiostegous rays 3. Dorsal 38, thirteen spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 23, three spinous. Caudal 16. Body pale yellow, with brownish purple lines ; above the eyes a black band ; another at the end of the trunk ; and a third through the middle of the tail. Scales of the body large ; of the head small :—Flesh good.

THIS variety of the *Chætodon* genus is known to the native fishers in the districts of Galle and Matura, by the name of Gal-Lellah ; but it may elsewhere bear a different name, for every maritime province has a peculiar name for its various fishes.

This species inhabits rocky situations, but is commonly found at the embouchure of rivers. It seldom exceeds twelve or thirteen inches in length, is eaten by the natives, but although wholesome enough, it is not sought after by the regular fisherman for the purpose of sale.

In some specimens, the purple lines on the body are straight ; in others, nearly so, or partially curved.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.

LAGUNA YAGABUNDUS

LAGUNA, PANGLOSS.

LAGUNA, PANGLOSS. LAGUNA, PANGLOSS. LAGUNA, PANGLOSS. LAGUNA, PANGLOSS. LAGUNA, PANGLOSS.

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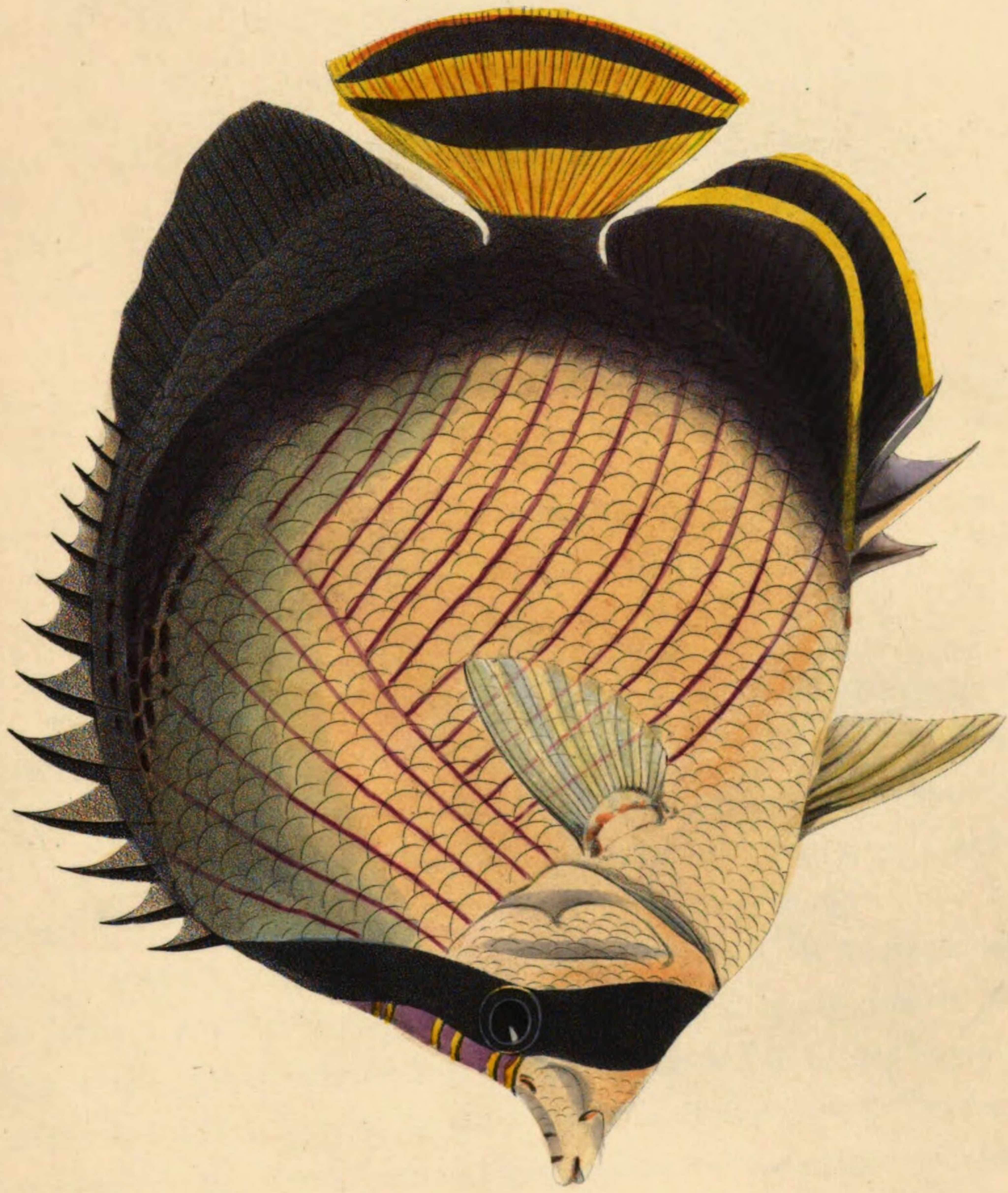
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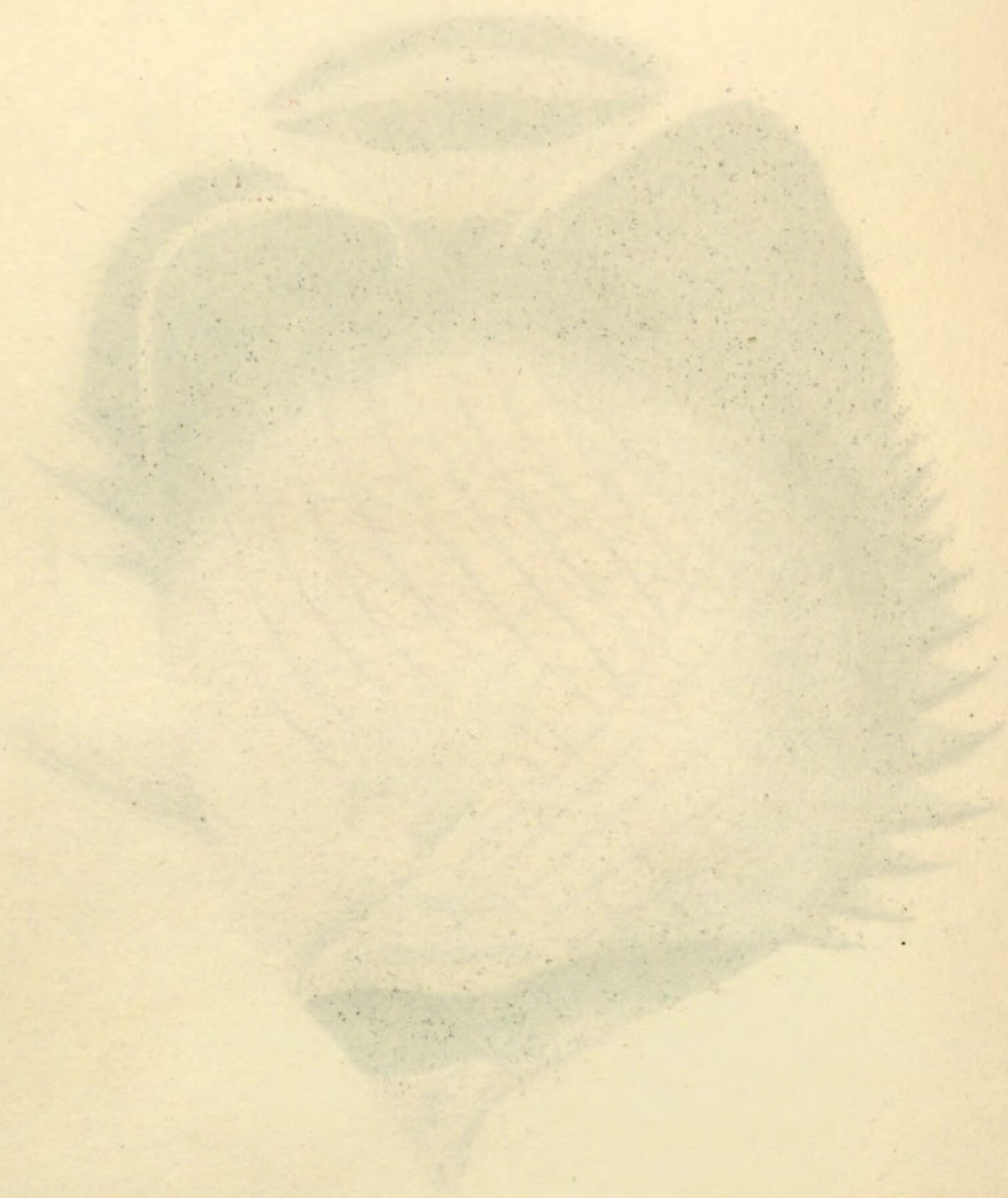
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Engraved by J. Clark

Drawn by J. M. Bennett



CHETODON BROWNII

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KAHU BARTIKYAH—from KAHU, Yellow; and
Bartikyah, an undefined provincial name.

C. BROWNII. Tail entire. Dorsal spines 18. Body and fins yellow.
above the lateral line, bright small.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 23, thirteen spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 4.
one spinous. Anal 18, two spinous. Caudal 16. Body, beneath the lateral
line, and fins, yellow; a deep black spot at the extremity of the dorsal fin.
Lateral line marked by the termination of the yellow and bright blue of the
body.

This specimen of the KAHU BARTIKYAH is the largest of all that I
had an opportunity of seeing. It has never been known, by the local
fishermen, to exceed two inches in length; and though wholesome, is
held in no consideration whatever, except by the Naturalist.

It was originally named in honor of His Excellency the late
Lieut.-General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. and Grand Cross of the
Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath—the first Governor of
the whole Island of Ceylon; by whose consummate policy, supported
by the persevering valor of the handful of gallant troops under His
Excellency's personal command, the Kandyan tyrant, Sri Wickrème
Rajah Singha, was deposed, his Jewels or Royal standard taken, and
the kingdom of Kandy made an integral part of the British Empire.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

CHÆTODON BROWNRIGGII.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KAHA BARTIKYAH—from *Kaha*, Yellow; and *Bartikyah*, an undefined provincial name.

C. BROWNRIGGII. Tail entire. Dorsal spines 13. Body and fins yellow. above the lateral line, bright smalt.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 23, thirteen spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 4. one spinous. Anal 13, two spinous. Caudal 16. Body, beneath the lateral line, and fins, yellow; a deep black spot at the extremity of the dorsal fin. Lateral line marked by the termination of the yellow and bright blue of the body.

THIS specimen of the Kaha Bartikyah is the largest of all that I had an opportunity of seeing. It has never been known, by the local fishermen, to exceed two inches in length; and though wholesome, is held in no consideration whatever, except by the Naturalist.

It was originally named in honor of His Excellency the late Lieut.-General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. and Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath,—the first Governor of the whole Island of Ceylon: by whose consummate policy, supported by the persevering valour of the handful of gallant troops under His Excellency's personal command, the Kandyan tyrant, Sri Wickrémé Rajah Singha, was dethroned, his *Yellow* or Royal standard taken, and the kingdom of Kandy made an integral part of the British Empire.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



CLEPTODON BROWNRIGGII.

Order, THORACIC.

Original Name, Kaha BARTIKYAH—from *Kaha*, Yellow; and *Bartikya*, an undefined provincial name.

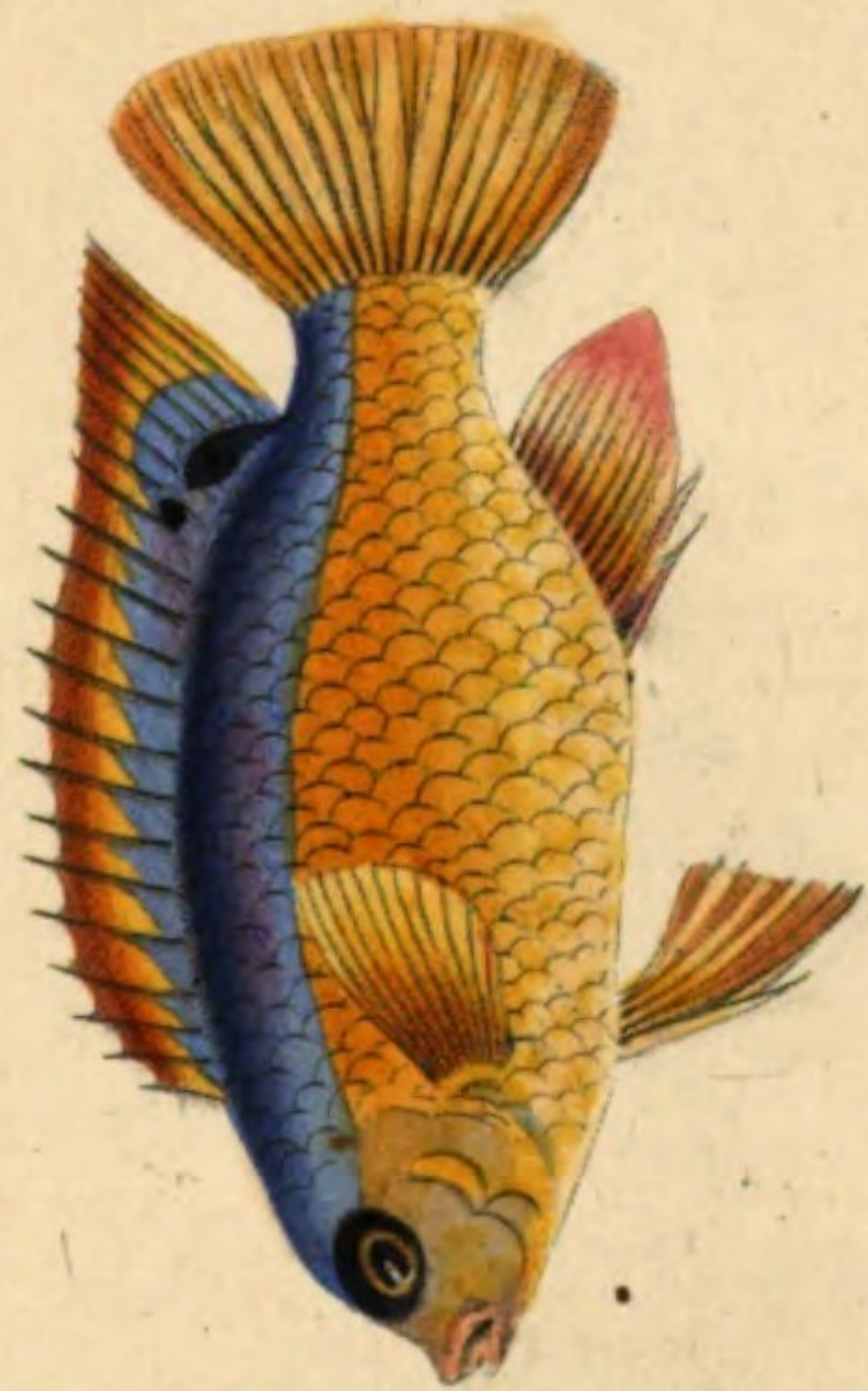
Length—*Two inches.* *Dorsal spines* 13. *Body and fins yellow.*
above the lateral line, bright smelt.

Color—*Yellow.* *Dorsal* 13, *nineteen spines.* *Pectoral* 14. *Ventral* 4.
Anal 12, *two spines.* *Caudal* 15. *Body, beneath the lateral*
line, bright smelt. *A dark spot at the extremity of the dorsal fin.*
Color—*Yellow.* *Color*—*Yellow and bright blue of the*
fin.

This specimen of the *Kaha Bartikya* is the largest of all that I
have seen of its kind. It has never been known, by the local
people, to exceed two inches in length; and though wholesome, is
not in consideration whatever, except by the Naturalist.

It was originally named in honor of His Excellency the late
Major-General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. and Grand Cross of the
Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath,—the first Governor of
the island of Ceylon; by whose consummate policy, supported
by the unwavering valor of the handful of gallant troops under His
Excellency's personal command, the Kandyan tyrant, Sri Wickrémé
Adikari, was overthrown, his Yellow or Royal standard taken, and
the Kingdom of Kandy made an integral part of the British Empire.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



SCORPENA MILES.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, Rato Gini Maha—Great Red Fire—from the words Rato, Red; Gini, Fire; and Maha, Great.

S. miles. Spines round the eyes, and partially on the lateral line near the head.

Branchiostegous rays 6. Dorsal 33, thirteen spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 8, three spinous. Caudal 12. Head large, with six cirri on the gills. Pectoral fin, with large irregular black spots. Ventral, anal, dorsal, and caudal fins, with small black spots.

The Rato Gini Maha is a very ferocious looking animal, and has the power of inflicting severe wounds with its dorsal fin. It inhabits rocky situations, and is described as most voracious. Although the native fishermen differ in opinion with regard to its wholesomeness, it is nevertheless a firm and delicious fish. The Scorpene Miles, independently of colour, differs from *S. volitans* (plate 1.) in the length of the pectoral fins, which, in the former, are not so long as the body,—in the cirri on the top of the head,—and in the formation of the membranes of the pectoral fins, which, though in this animal they are more united, are not sufficiently proportioned to the body to admit of volitation.

Figure.—Two-thirds the natural size of the specimen.

SCORPÆNA MILES.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, RATOO GINI MAHA—GREAT RED FIRE—from the words *Ratoo*, Red; *Gini*, Fire; and *Maha*, Great.

S. MILES. Spines round the eyes, and partially on the lateral line near the head.

Branchiostegous rays 6. *Dorsal* 33, thirteen spinous. *Pectoral* 14. *Ventral* 6, one spinous. *Anal* 9, three spinous. *Caudal* 12. Head large, with six cirri on the gills. Pectoral fin, with large irregular black spots. Ventral, anal, dorsal, and caudal fins, with small black spots.

THE Ratoo Gini Maha is a very ferocious looking animal, and has the power of inflicting severe wounds with its dorsal fin. It inhabits rocky situations, and is described as most voracious.

Although the native fishermen differ in opinion with regard to its wholesomeness, it is nevertheless a firm and delicious fish.

The *Scorpæna Miles*, independently of colour, differs from *S. volitans* (*plate* 1,) in the length of the pectoral fins, which, in the former, are not so long as the body,—in the cirri on the top of the head,—and in the formation of the membranes of the pectoral fins, which, though in this animal they are more united, are not sufficiently proportioned to the body to admit of volitation.

Figure—Two-thirds the natural size of the Specimen.



SCORPENA MILES.

Order, THORACIC.

SCORPENA MILES. MAHA—GREAT RED FISH—from the
 MAHA, MAHA, MAHA, Gini, Fire; and Maha, Great.

It is found along the coast, and partially on the lateral line
 near the head.

Length 12 inches. Dorsal 31, thirteen spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6.
 Head large, with six spinous. Caudal 12. Head large, with six
 spinous. Pectoral 14, with large irregular black spots. Ventral,
 with small black spots.

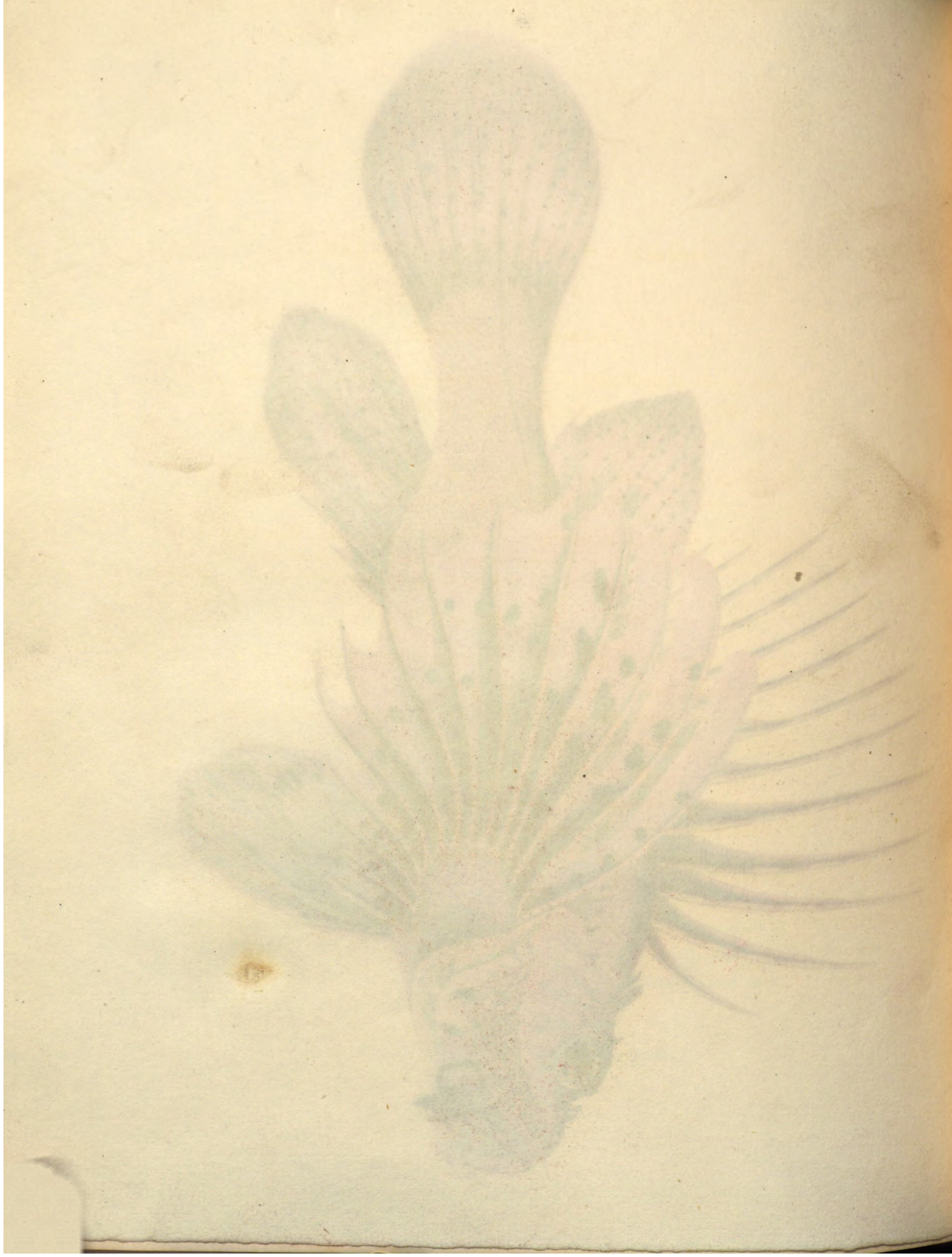
The MAHA, MAHA is a very ferocious looking animal, and has
 been known to inflict severe wounds with its dorsal fin. It inhabits
 the coast, and is described as most voracious.

The MAHA, MAHA differ in opinion with regard to its
 value, but it is considered a firm and delicious fish.

The MAHA, MAHA, and particularly of colour, differs from *S. collaris*
 in the length of the pectoral fins, which, in the former, are
 longer than the body, and in the latter on the top of the head,—and in
 the shape of the pectoral fins, which, though in
 the former they are more rounded, are not sufficiently proportioned to
 the body of the latter.

Fig. 1. Represents the natural size of the Specimen.





BALISTES ACULEATUS & VIRIDIS.

Order, BRACHIOSTEOUS.

Singhalese Name, RATOOGOTORANAH or Mole-Kotah—from Baloo, Red; and Potebawa, or Mole-Kotah, synonymous terms for Rice-Pounder.

B. ACULEATUS & VIRIDIS. First dorsal fin three-rayed. Tail entire, with two rows of recumbent spines at its base, three in each row.

Dorsal fin, 1st 3 spines; 2nd 27 rays. Pectoral 18. Anal 23. Caudal 12. Eyes round. Lips golden. Ventral spine strong, toothed. Fins short, first dorsal very broad and serrate forwards.

This Balistes is an extremely scarce animal, inhabits deep water in rocky situations. It is edible and wholesome, but owing to its insignificance in point of size, its almost impenetrable skin, and the great plenty of better fishes, it is never sought after by the regular fisherman except at the suggestions of the Naturalist.

This fish seldom exceeds nine or ten inches in length; and when it has attained that size, the green colour of the body gives place to a darker hue, and the fine orange colour of its lines and fins becomes of a dusky yellow.

Figure—Half the natural size of the specimen.

BALISTES ACULEATUS β VIRIDIS.

Order, BRANCHIOSTEGOUS.

Singhalese Name, RATOOPOTOBARAH, or MOL-KOTAH—from *Ratoo*, Red; and *Potobarah*, or *Mol-Kotah*, synonymous terms for Rice-Pounder.

B. ACULEATUS β VIRIDIS. First dorsal fin three-rayed. Tail entire, with two rows of recumbent spines at its base, three in each row.

Dorsal fins, 1st 3 spines; 2nd 27 rays. *Pectoral* 13. *Anal* 23. *Caudal* 12. Eyes round. Iris golden. Ventral spine strong, toothed. Fins short, first dorsal, very broad and serrate forwards.

THIS Balistes is an extremely scarce animal, inhabits deep water in rocky situations. It is edible and wholesome, but, owing to its insignificance in point of size, its almost impenetrable skin, and the great plenty of better fishes, it is never sought after by the regular fisherman except at the suggestions of the Naturalist.

This fish seldom exceeds nine or ten inches in length; and when it has attained that size, the green colour of the body gives place to a darker hue, and the fine orange colour of its lines and fins becomes of a dusky yellow.

Figure—Half the natural size of the Specimen.



HALIPTES ACULEATUS β *VIRIDIS*.

Order, BRANCHIOSTEGOUS.

Locality. From GAMBANG, TENABAH, or MOL-KOTAH—(from *Ratoo*,
Penak, or *Penak*, or *Mol-Kotah*, synonymous terms for *Rice*-
Penak).

Dimensions of specimen. First dorsal fin three-rayed. Tail entire, with
 two rows of radiated spines at its base, three in each row.

Measurements of specimen. Head 37 rays. Pectorals 13. Anal 23. Caudal 12.
 Body 100. Total length 100. Ventrals strong, toothed. Pinn short, fine
 radiated spines at base of caudal fin.

Remarks. A very scarce animal, inhabits deep water in
 the sea. It is edible and wholesome, but, owing to its
 smallness, is of little use. Its almost impenetrable skin, and the
 smallness of its body, it is never sought after by the regular
 fishers, except at the suggestions of the Naturalist.

Remarks. When it exceeds nine or ten inches in length, and when it
 is of that size, the green colour of the body gives place to a
 yellowish one, and the fine orange colour of its lines and fins becomes of
 a dirty yellow.

Figure.—Half the natural size of the Specimen.





ACANTHURUS HIRUDO.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KARA-HAMOWAH—from Kara, Leech; and
Hamowah, an undefined Provincial name.

A. hirudo. Body strongly marked with five black stripes, three of them
resembling leeches.

Branchiostegous rays 2. Dorsal 34, nine spinous. Pectoral 16. Ventral 6.
one spinous. Anal 33, three spinous. Caudal 16. Lateral line much
curved, and armed near the caudal fin with a sharp spine.

The Kara Hamowah of the Singhalese inhabits rocky situations
where there is deep water. It seldom exceeds eleven or twelve inches
in length, and though wholesome, is in no esteem. The sharp spine
horizontally situated near the caudal fin, and pointing towards the
head of the animal, can be raised or depressed at pleasure; but it is
invisible to the naked eye in a recumbent state.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

ACANTHURUS HIRUDO.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KARA-HAMOOWAH—from *Kara*, Leech; and *Hamoowah*, an undefined *Provincial* name.

A. HIRUDO. Body strongly marked with five black stripes, three of them resembling leeches.

Branchiostegous rays 2. *Dorsal* 32, nine spinous. *Pectoral* 14. *Ventral* 6, one spinous. *Anal* 23, three spinous. *Caudal* 16. Lateral line much curved, and armed near the caudal fin with a sharp spine.

THE Kara Hamoowah of the Singhalese inhabits rocky situations where there is deep water. It seldom exceeds eleven or twelve inches in length, and though wholesome, is in no esteem. The sharp spine, horizontally situated near the caudal fin, and pointing towards the head of the animal, can be raised or depressed at pleasure; but, it is invisible to the naked eye in a recumbent state.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



ACANTHURUS HIRUDO.

Order, THORACIC.

Singalese Name, KALA-HAMUOWAN—from *Kala*, Leech; and
Hamuowan, an undefined Provincial name.

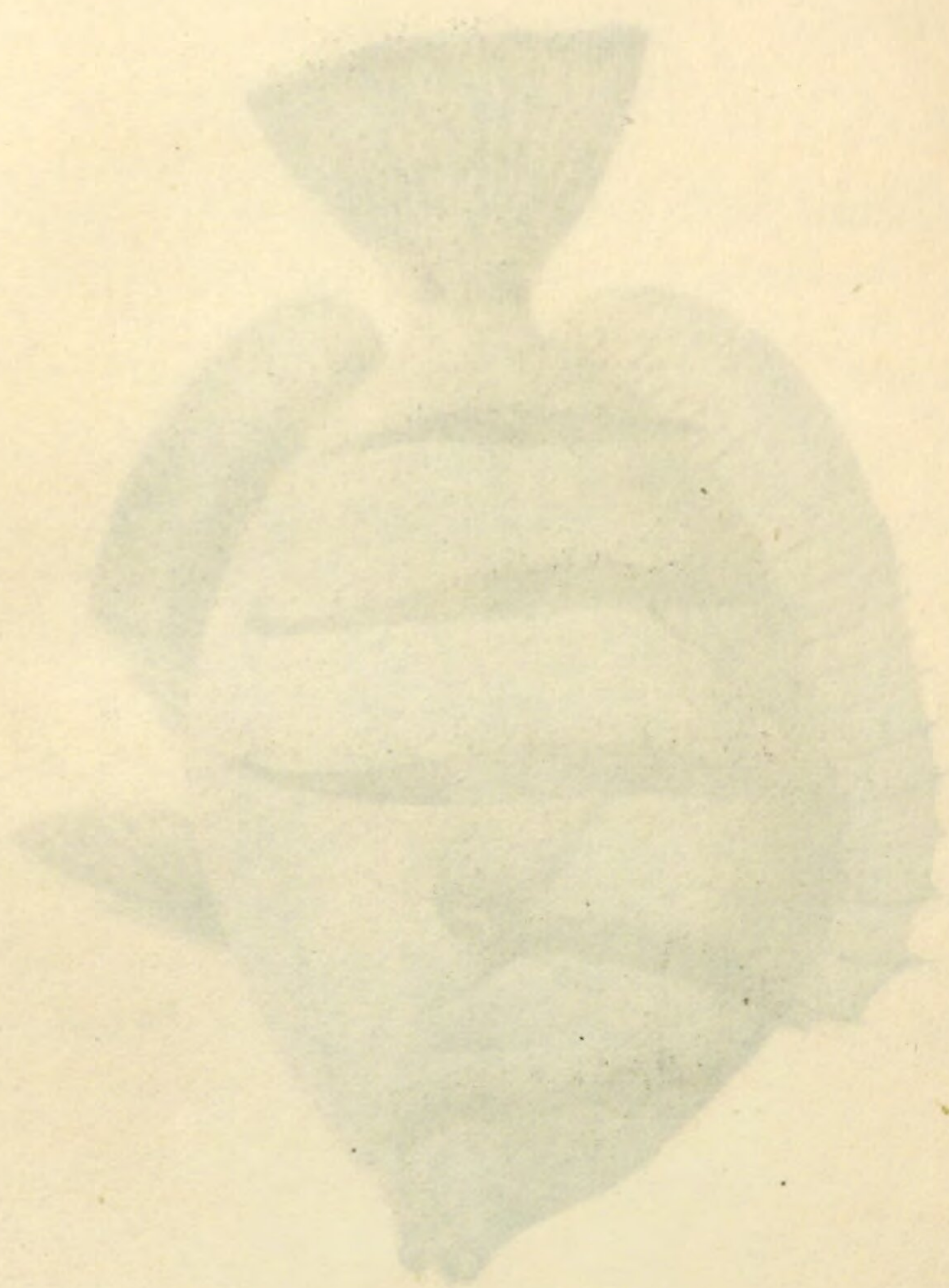
Coloration.—Body strongly marked with five black stripes, three of them
 resembling beeches.

Length—Length 12. Dorsal 14, also spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6.
 Anal 10, three spinous. Caudal 16. Lateral line much
 curved, and ending near the caudal fin with a sharp spine.

This *Acanthurus* of the Singalese inhabits rocky situations
 where there is deep water. It seldom exceeds eleven or twelve inches
 in length, and though wholesome, is in no esteem. The sharp spine,
 invariably situated near the caudal fin, and pointing towards the
 head of the animal, can be raised or depressed at pleasure; but, it is
 usually in the raised eye in a recumbent state.

Figure.—The natural size of the Specimen.





SPARUS HARDWICKII.

Order, THERACID.

Sinhalese Name, Mal-Girawan—Flower-Parrot.

S. HARDWICKII. The body marked with six perpendicular dark stripes intersected with horizontal lines of purple, green, red, yellow, blue, and gray, in sandy colours. The head is variegated with red and green marks, radiating from the eye.

Branchiostegous rays 6. Dorsal 2, eight spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6. Anal 13, two spinous. Caudal 16. one spinous.

The Mal-Girawan owes its native name to the brilliant variety of its colours—well signifying flower, and Girawan Parrot. This variety was originally named, as a tribute of sincere respect, to my excellent friend for a period of nearly thirty years, the late Major General Thomas Hardwick, of the Honorable East India Company's Bengal Artillery, who was particularly distinguished for his acquirements in the Botany and Natural History of Eastern India; and for whose kind assistance in this work, I felt desirous to record my gratitude.

The Mal-Girawan, though merely sought after by the fisherman, for the gratification of the Naturalist is not as many natives aver, unwholesome. It has been known to attain, but seldom to exceed, the length of fourteen inches, and inhabits, like the rest of the Girawan tribe, rocky situations in deep water.

Figure.—The natural size of the specimen.

SPARUS HARDWICKII.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, MAL-GIRAWAH—FLOWER-PARROT.

S. HARDWICKII. The body marked with six perpendicular dark stripes, intersected with horizontal lines of purple, green, red, yellow, blue, and grey, in gaudy colours. The head is variegated with red and green marks, radiating from the eye.

Branchiostegous rays 6. Dorsal 20, eight spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 13, two spinous. Caudal 16.

THE Mal-Girawah owes its native name to the brilliant variety of its colours—*mal* signifying flower, and *Girawah* Parrot. This variety was originally named, as a tribute of sincere respect, to my excellent friend for a period of nearly thirty years, the late Major General Thomas Hardwicke, of the Honorable East India Company's Bengal Artillery, who was particularly distinguished for his acquirements in the Botany and Natural History of Eastern India; and for whose kind assistance in this work, I felt desirous to record my gratitude.

The Mal-Girawah, though merely sought after by the fisherman, for the gratification of the Naturalist, is not, as many natives aver, unwholesome. It has been known to attain, but seldom to exceed, the length of fourteen inches, and inhabits, like the rest of the Girawah tribe, rocky situations in deep water.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.

SPARUS HARDWICKII.

Order, THORACIC.

Sparus Hardwickii, MAL-GIRAWAH--FLOWER-PARROT.

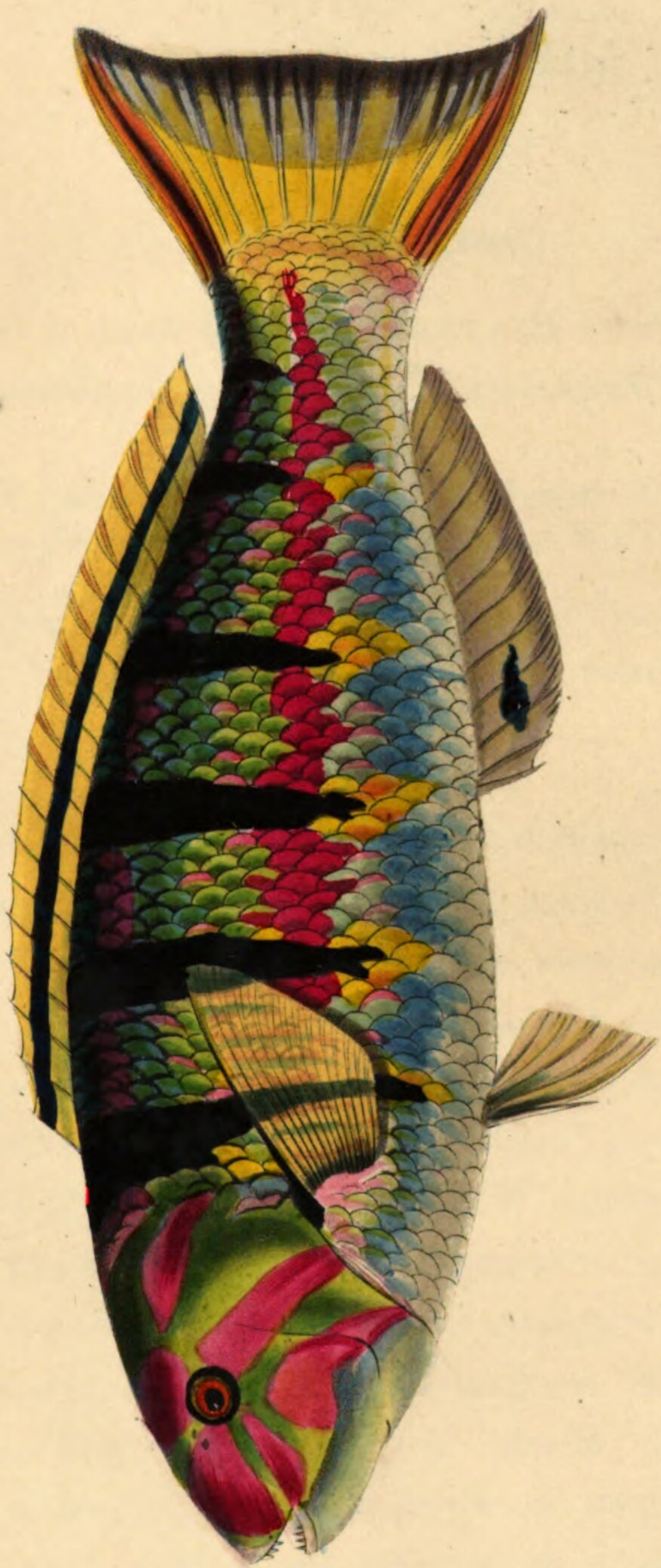
S. hardwickii. The body marked with six perpendicular dark stripes, interspersed with horizontal lines of purple, green, red, yellow, blue, and grey, irregularly colored. The head is variegated with red and green scales, extending from the eye.

Length 10 inches. Depth 4, eight spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventrals 6, six spinous. Anal 10, two spinous. Caudal 16.

The Mal-Girawah, owes its native name to the brilliant variety of its scales, signifying flower, and Girawah Parrot. This variety was originally named, as a tribute of sincere respect, to my excellent friend for a period of nearly thirty years, the late Major General Thomas Hardwick, of the Honorable East India Company's Bengal Service, who was particularly distinguished for his acquirements in the History and Natural History of Eastern India; and for whose kind assistance in this work, I felt desirous to record my gratitude.

The Mal-Girawah, though merely sought after by the fisherman, for the gratification of the Naturalist, is not, as many natives aver, wholesome. It has been known to attain, but seldom to exceed, the length of fourteen inches, and inhabits, like the rest of the Girawah tribe, rocky situations in deep water.

Figure--The natural size of the Specimen.





BODIAN CUVIERI.

Order, THORACIC.

Singalese Name, Dewé-Borallowah—from Dewé, a Sanscrit word for Holy, and Borallowah, a Provincial and undefined name.

H. CUVIER. The body marked with strong brown longitudinal lines, the head, back, and tail, bright yellow, alternating with the brown stripes of the body.

Branchiostegous rays, 4. Dorsal 31, thirteen spinous. Pectoral 17. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 10, three spinous. Caudal 17.

The Dewé-Borallowah is accounted wholesome, but is a very scarce fish on the Southern coast of Ceylon. It inhabits deep water near rocks, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length. In the course of two years, I could only obtain one specimen of this extraordinary fish, which I originally named after the late distinguished Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Institute of France, the Baron Cuvier.

The first edition of this Work was honored with the noble Baron's high approbation and encouragement. Having first conveyed to the author the acknowledgments of the Royal Institute of France, that celebrated Naturalist recommended the Work to the notice of his Sovereign, through M. Le Duc d'Angoulême; and conferred an additional honor upon it, which is best expressed in its original language:—"J'ai déjà en occasion de le citer dans le troisième volume (Grande Ichtyologie)."—CUVIER.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

BODIAN CUVIERI.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, DEWÉ-BORALOOWAH—from *Devé*, a Sanscrit word for Holy, and *Boraloowah*, a Provincial and undefined name.

B. CUVIERI. The body marked with strong brown longitudinal lines, the head, back, and tail, bright yellow, alternating with the brown stripes of the body.

Branchiostegous rays, 4. *Dorsal* 31, thirteen spinous. *Pectoral* 17. *Ventral* 6, one spinous. *Anal* 10, three spinous. *Caudal* 17.

THE Dewé-Boraloowah is accounted wholesome, but is a very scarce fish on the Southern coast of Ceylon. It inhabits deep water near rocks, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length. In the course of two years, I could only obtain one Specimen of this extraordinary fish, which I originally named after the late distinguished Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Institute of France, the Baron Cuvier.

The first edition of this Work was honored with the noble Baron's high approbation and encouragement. Having first conveyed to the author the acknowledgments of the Royal Institute of France, that celebrated Naturalist recommended the Work to the notice of his Sovereign, through M. Le Duc d'Aumont; and conferred an additional honor upon it, which is best expressed in its original language:—"J'ai déjà eu occasion de le citer dans le troisième volume *Grande Ictyologie*."—CUVIER.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



MODIAN CUVIERI.

Order, THORACIC.

Modian from *Dewa-Beraleowash*—from *Dewé*, a Sanscrit word for Holy, and *Beraleowash*, a Principal and undefined name.

Modian. The body marked with strong brown longitudinal lines, the head, neck, and tail lighter yellow, alternating with the brown stripes of the body.

Dorsal 23, *pectoral* 17, *ventral* 6, *anal* 15, *caudal* 17.

The *Dewa-Beraleowash* is accounted wholesome, but is a very scarce fish on the Southern coast of Ceylon. It inhabits deep water near rocks, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length. In the course of two years, I could only obtain one Specimen of this extraordinary fish, which I originally named after the late distinguished Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Institute of France, the Baron Cuvier.

The first volume of this Work was honored with the noble Baron's high approbation and encouragement. Having first conveyed to the notice of the Academy of the Royal Institute of France, that illustrious Assembly recommended the Work to the notice of his Majesty, through M. Le Duc d'Aumont; and conferred an additional mark of honor, which is best expressed in its original language—"J'ai été en occasion de le citer dans le troisième volume de l'Encyclopédie."—Cuvier.

Figure.—The natural size of the Specimen.





SPARUS DECUSSATUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, HEMMILL-GIRAWAH—from Hemmilla, Basket; and
Gürman, Parrot.

S. decussatus. The back green, gradually softening into a yellow tinge towards the lower fins; the body regularly marked, like wicker-work, by graduated purple and grey tints. The head green, ornamented with orange-coloured stripes and spots. The fins and tail yellow.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 21, nine spinous. Pectoral 18. Ventral 6.
one spinous. Anal 14, eleven spinous. Caudal 16.

This Sparus derives its native name from a sort of pouch or basket called Hemmilla, in which the natives carry their masticatory of betel leaf (Piper betel), Shell lime (Chunam), Tobacco, and Arka-Nut (Arka catechu); and Gürman, Parrot, which latter term is indiscriminately applied by the Singhalese to a variety of the most splendid fishes with which the southern coast of Ceylon particularly abounds. It is not unwholesome, but is in no demand for food—inhabits rocky situations, and seldom exceeds fourteen or fifteen inches in length.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

SPARUS DECUSSATUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, HEMBILI-GIRAWAH—from *Hembili*, Basket; and *Girawah*, Parrot.

S. DECUSSATUS. The back green, gradually softening into a yellow tinge towards the lower fins; the body regularly marked, like wicker-work, by graduated purple and grey tints. The head green, ornamented with orange-coloured stripes and spots. The fins and tail yellow.

Branchiostegous rays 4. *Dorsal* 21, nine spinous. *Pectoral* 13. *Ventral* 6.
one spinous. *Anal* 14, eleven spinous. *Caudal* 16.

THIS Sparus derives its native name from a sort of pouch or basket called *Hembili*, in which the natives carry their masticatory of *betel* leaf (*Piper betel*), Shell Lime (*Chunam*), Tobacco, and Areka-Nut (*Areka catechu*); and *Girawah*, Parrot, which latter term is indiscriminately applied by the Singhalese to a variety of the most splendid fishes with which the southern coast of Ceylon particularly abounds. It is not unwholesome, but is in no demand for food—inhabits rocky situations, and seldom exceeds fourteen or fifteen inches in length.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



MYIUS DECUSSATUS.

Order, TROGIDAE.

Locality. Siam, BANANG-GRANAW—from *Heebik, Basket*; and
Girawak, Parrot.

Description. The head green, gradually softening into a yellow tinge
towards the lower jaw; the body regularly marked, like wicker-work, by
vertical and horizontal grey spots. The head green, ornamented with orange
spots above and below. The feet and tail yellow.

Measurements. Length 4.5. Alar extent 11.5. Wing 10.5. Pectoral 13. Tarsus 1.5.
Bill 1.5. Culmen 1.5. Middle toe 1.5. Middle toe and claw 1.5.

This species derives its native name from a sort of punch or basket
called *Heebik*, in which the natives carry their manioc of beef
and (Pigeon-bird), Shell Lime (Chowee), Tobacco, and Areka-Nut
(Areca nut), and *Girawak, Parrot*, which latter term is indis-
tinguishedly applied by the Singhalese to a variety of the most splendid
birds which the southern coast of Ceylon particularly abounds
in. It is not a common bird, but is in no demand for food—inhabits rocky
regions, and seldom exceeds fourteen or fifteen inches in length.

Figure.—The natural size of the Specimen.

N^o 14.



Engraved by J. Clark

Drawn by J. M. Smith

BALISTES BIACULEATUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Sinhalese Name, ANKATILAH—an undefined Provincial name.

B. BIACULEATUS. Body silvery throughout. The fins of a dull yellow, except the first dorsal, which is black towards the base.

Dorsal rays, first four spinous, second 24. Pectoral 14. Ventral 1. Anal 19. Caudal 12. Lateral line from the head to near the extremity of the dorsal fin, arched.

This *Balistes* derives its specific name from the peculiar structure of the ventral fin. It is generally found in deep water, but is a very rare fish on the southern coast of Ceylon. It has a very tough outer skin without scales; seldom exceeds twelve or thirteen inches in length, and is considered wholesome food. I have seen a spear struck with great force against a very small specimen, but without any more effect upon the skin than it would have had upon a steel cuirass.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

BALISTES BIACULEATUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, ANKATILLAH—an undefined Provincial name.

B. BIACULEATUS. Body silvery throughout. The fins of a dull yellow, except the first dorsal, which is black towards the base.

Dorsal rays, first four spinous, second 24. *Pectoral* 14. *Ventral* 1. *Anal* 19. *Caudal* 12. Lateral line, from the head to near the extremity of the dorsal fin, arched.

THIS *Balistes* derives its specific name from the peculiar structure of the ventral fin. It is generally found in deep water, but is a very rare fish on the southern coast of Ceylon. It has a very tough outer skin without scales; seldom exceeds twelve or thirteen inches in length, and is considered wholesome food. I have seen a spear struck with great force against a very small specimen, but without any more effect upon the skin than it would have had upon a steel cuirass.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



BOBATES MACULEATUS.

Order, THORACIC.

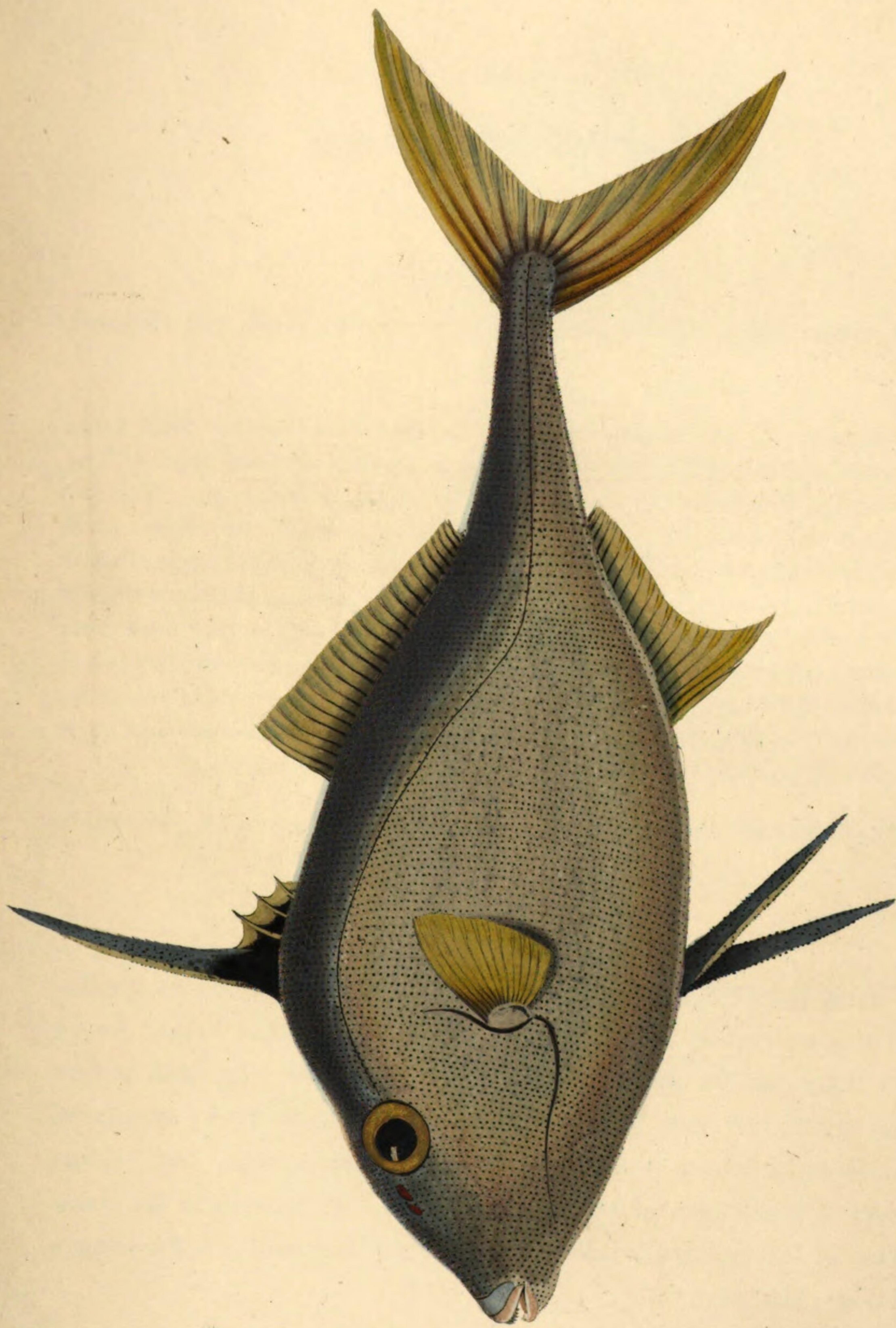
Bobates Maculeatus, an undefined Provincial name.

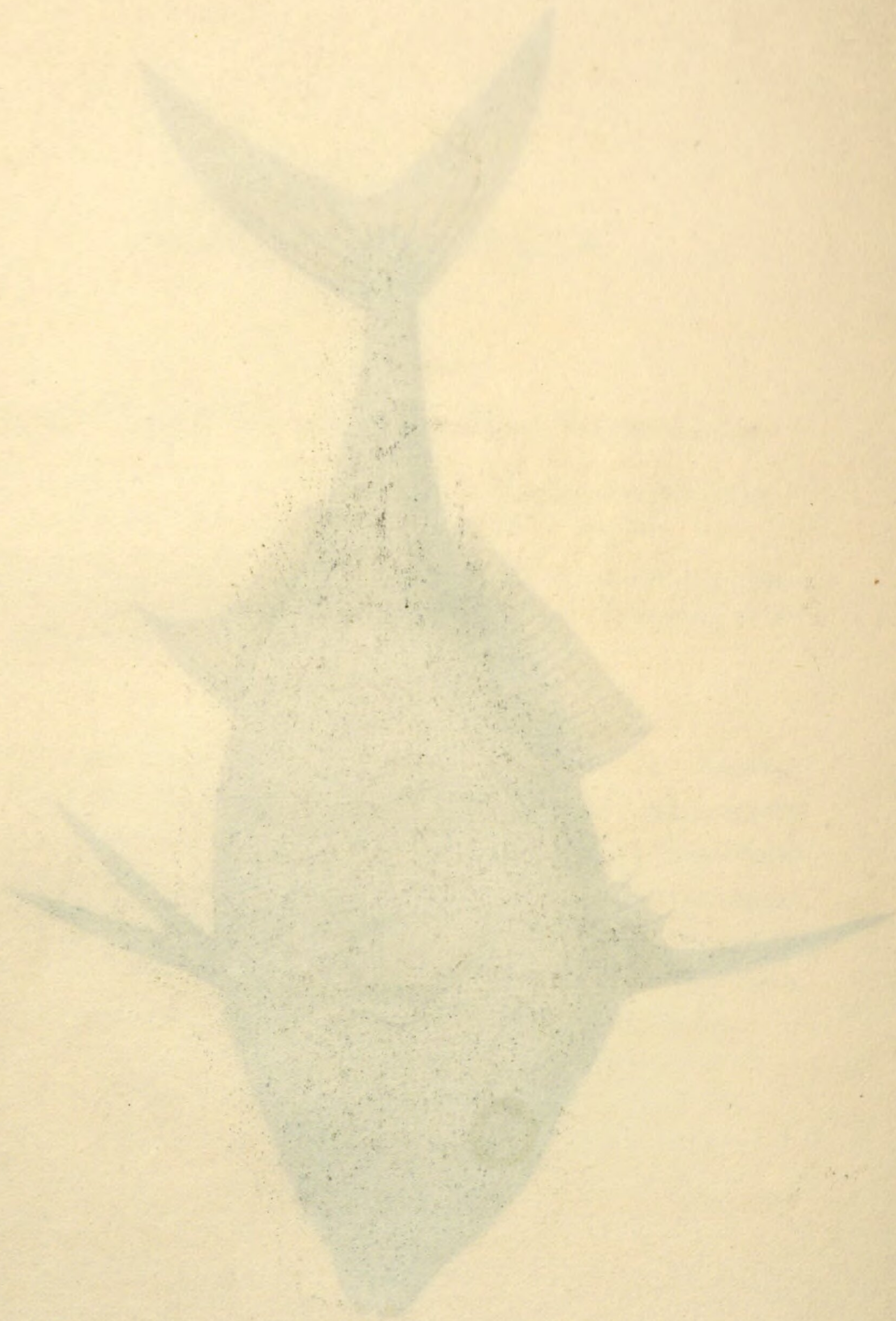
The *maculeatus* is very strong throughout. The fins of a dull yellow, except the anal fin, which is black towards the base.

Length 12 in. Total length 32. Pectoral 14. Ventrals 1. Anal 12. The dorsal fin, from the head to near the extremity of the body.

The *maculeatus* is a very strong fish, from the peculiar structure of its body. It is generally found in deep water, but is a very strong fish, and is found in Ceylon. It has a very tough outer skin, and is found in deep water. It has a very tough outer skin, and is found in deep water. It has a very tough outer skin, and is found in deep water. I have seen a spear struck with a small specimen, but without any mark. It would have had upon a steel cuirass.

The *maculeatus* is a very strong fish, from the peculiar structure of its body.





LABRUS FORMOSUS.

Order, THORACIC.

SINGAPORE NAME, RAYON-GIRAWAH—from Malay, Red; and Girawah,

Pilot.

L. formosus. Body grey, irregularly marked with circular black spots. Head bright yellow, intersected by two beautiful diagonal lines of blue, verging towards sea green, one of which ranges with the eye. The first dorsal ray twice the width of the fin, and of a bright red colour, which passes through the extremity of the fin, above and through the centre of which passes a greenish-blue line; the caudal fin is curiously adapted, having its radii circular at the base, and alternately ornamented with circular black dots; rather more than half of the fin is bright red, the remainder semi-transparent white, inclining to a very pale yellow. A lateral line very visible, converging towards the head, and also under the fifth ray, from the termination of which it proceeds in a direct line to the centre of the caudal fin.

Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 21, nine spinous. Pectoral 12. Ventral 6. Anal 15, three spinous. Caudal 15.

This *Labrus* is one of the most beautiful and scarcest of its species. It is in no request for the bazaar, but is occasionally sought for by the fisherman for the collection of the Naturalist. Its flesh is firm and white, and said to be nutritious. It inhabits rocky situations, particularly where there are caverns; and attains, but seldom exceeds, the length of twenty-four inches. It belongs to the genus *Labrus* of Cuvier, and is allied to the *Labrus* Gamywede of Freycinet's Voyage, tab. 54.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

LABRUS FORMOSUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, RATOO-GIRAWAH—from *Ratoo*, Red; and *Girawah*, Parrot.

L. FORMOSUS. Body grey, irregularly marked with circular black spots. Head bright yellow, intersected by two beautiful diagonal lines of blue, verging towards sea green, one of which ranges with the eye. The first dorsal ray twice the width of the fin, and of a bright red colour, which passes through the extremity of the fin, above and through the centre of which passes a greenish-blue line; the caudal fin is curiously adapted, having its radii circular at the base, and alternately ornamented with circular black dots; rather more than half of the fin is bright red, the remainder semi transparent white, inclining to a very pale yellow. Lateral line very visible, convexing towards the head, and also under the fifteenth ray, from the termination of which it proceeds in a direct line to the centre of the caudal fin.

Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 21, nine spinous. Pectoral 12. Ventral 6. Anal 15, three spinous. Caudal 15.

THIS Labrus is one of the most beautiful and scarcest of its species. It is in no request for the bazaar, but is occasionally sought for by the fisherman for the collection of the Naturalist. Its flesh is firm and white, and said to be nutritious. It inhabits rocky situations, particularly where there are caverns; and attains, but seldom exceeds, the length of twenty-four inches. It belongs to the genus *Julis* of Cuvier, and is allied to the *Julis Ganymede* of Freycinet's Voyage, tab. 54.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



LARBEIN FORMOSUS.

Larbein, Timor.

Length 1.5 inch. Body brownish—Dorsal fin, Red; and Grownish.
Pectoral.

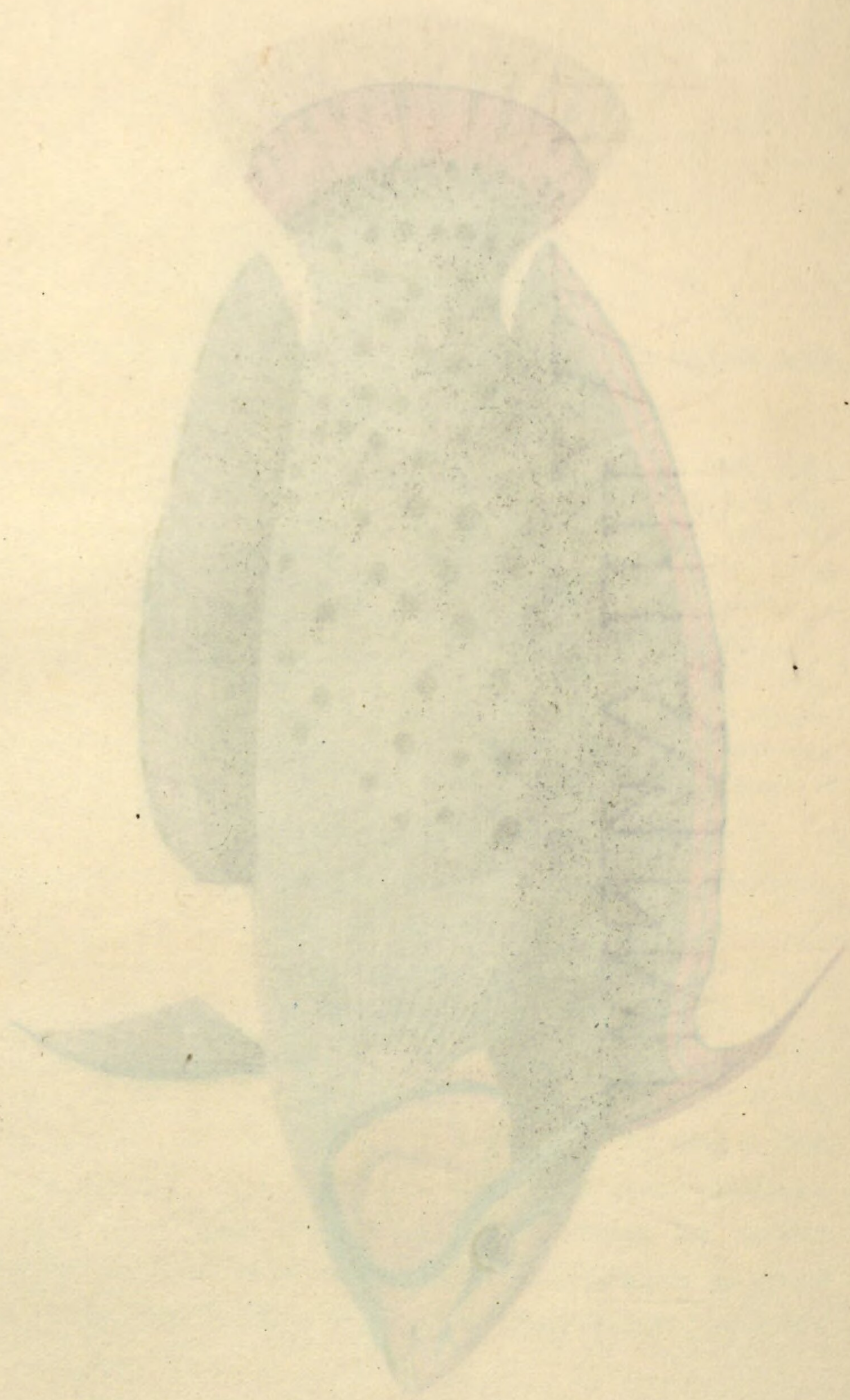
Head brownish, irregularly marked with smaller black spots. Body brownish, intersected by two beautiful diagonal lines of blue, the upper of which runs from the eye. The first dorsal fin, the base of the eye, and of a bright red colour, which extends to the anterior end of the body, and through the centre of which runs a prominent line. The caudal fin is curiously adapted, having its outer margin in the form of a fan, and is ornamented with similar black dots; the inner margin is of a bright red, the remainder semi-transparent. The pectoral fin is a very pale yellow. Lateral line very visible, covering the whole of the body, the fifth ray, from the termination of the dorsal fin to the base of the caudal fin.

Head 1.5 inch. Body 1.5 inch. Pectoral 12. Central 6.
Dorsal 11. Grownish. Caudal 13.

This Larbein is one of the most beautiful and rarest of its species. It is in no respect fit for the human, but is occasionally sought for by the fishermen for the collection of the Naturalist. Its flesh is firm and white, and said to be nutritious. It inhabits rocky situations, particularly where there are caverns; and attains, but seldom exceeds, the length of nearly four inches. It belongs to the genus *Larbein* of Cuvier, and is allied to the *Larbein Gagnade* of Freycinet's Voyage, vol. 4.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.





CHETODON ARANEUS

Order, THORACIC

Synonym: Name, GAL-HANDAH—OR MOON-STONE.

C. ARANEUS. Body very oblong, perpendicularly striped with dark grey, approaching to black; the first stripe taking part of the dorsal fin, the shoulder, and the eye; the second, about one-third the centre of the dorsal fin, stretching forward to the pectoral, and terminating with the ventral fin; the third stripe takes a portion of the dorsal fin, crossing the body and terminating with the anal fin; the caudal fin is colored like the stripes, the intervals are white, tinged with blue. The iris silvery. Lateral line very visible and arched, convex towards the eye.

Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 21, twelve spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 18, three spinous. Caudal 18.

The Gal-Handah, which derives its native name from the words Gal, stone, and Handah, the moon, is an extraordinary fish of its species. It is generally found in such rocky situations as may afford it protection from the larger fishes of prey. The flesh is delicate and white, and is much esteemed, notwithstanding the diminutive size of the animal, which rarely exceeds three inches in length. Bloch has given a bad figure of this fish, tab. 138, fig. 2, evidently taken from a contracted specimen in spirits. It forms the genus Dasyatis of Cuvier.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

CHÆTODON ARANEUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, GAL-HANDAH—OR MOON-STONE.

C. ARANEUS. Body very obtuse, perpendicularly striped with dark grey, approaching to black; the first stripe taking part of the dorsal fin, the shoulder, and the eye; the second, about one-third the centre of the dorsal fin, stretching forward to the pectoral, and terminating with the ventral fin; the third stripe takes a portion of the dorsal fin, crossing the body and terminating with the anal fin: the caudal fin is colored like the stripes, the intervals are white, tinged with blue. The iris silvery. Lateral line very visible and arched, convexing towards the eye.

Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 21, twelve spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 13, three spinous. Caudal 18.

THE Gal-Handah, which derives its native name from the words *Gal*, stone, and *Handah*, the moon, is an extraordinary fish of its species. It is generally found in such rocky situations as may afford it protection from the larger fishes of prey. The flesh is delicate and white, and is much esteemed, notwithstanding the diminutive size of the animal, which rarely exceeds three inches in length.

Bloch has given a bad figure of this fish, tab. 198, fig. 2, evidently taken from a contracted specimen in spirits. It forms the genus *Dascyllus* of Cuvier.

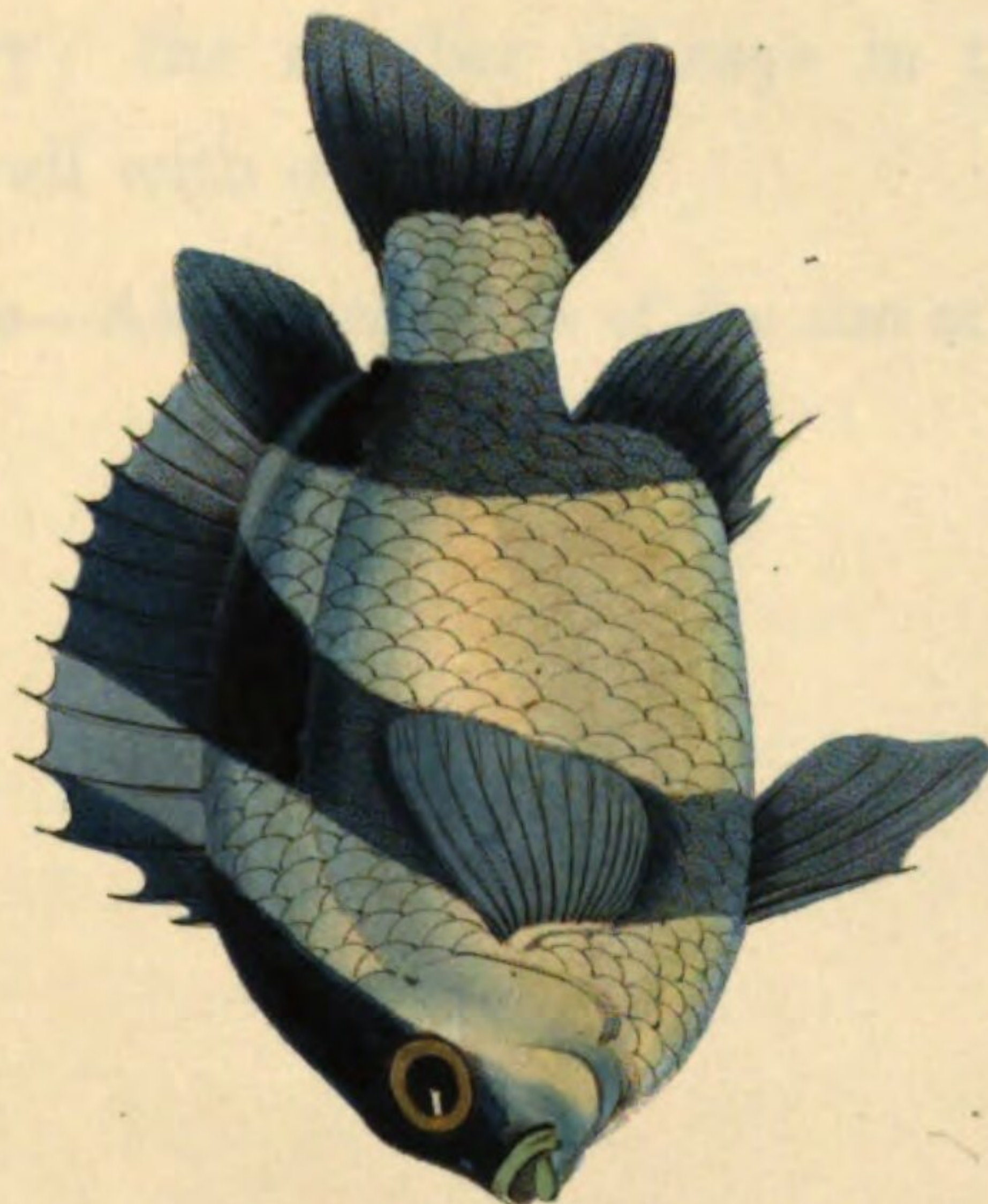
Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



...the
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

This fish belongs to the genus
of the
... ..
... ..
... ..

Figure



12



respects corresponds with this, under the Linnæan name, *Chaetodon Argus*; but in his colored figure the spots are represented as circular, with the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins, yellow; whereas the fins of the Dewé Koraleyah are never yellow until life has been for some time extinct, and the spots are of various forms.

This fish belongs to the genus *Ephippus* of Cuvier, and the *Cavaliers* of the French. Dr. Russel, in his new work on Indian Fishes, t. 78, equally figures the spots as round, so that the shape of the spots may be liable to vary; the number of rays in the fins, given by Dr. Russel, agrees well with our fish.

Figure—About two-thirds of the size of the Specimen.

CHÆTODON ATRO-MACULATUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, DEWÉ-KORALEYAH—from *Dewé*, Holy; and *Koraleyah*, an undefined Provincial name.

C. ATRO-MACULATUS. Body silvery, apparently shot with a lilac and pink hue above the lateral line, and irregularly marked with black spots of various forms. The fins remarkably prominent, and with radii strongly indicated; the spines on the dorsal and lower fins very powerful; the pectoral fin pale yellow. The general appearance inelegant and formidable. Lateral line very visible and arched.

Branchiostegous rays 4. *Dorsal* 26, eleven spinous. *Pectoral* 16. *Ventral* 6, one spinous. *Anal* 18, four spinous. *Caudal* 18.

THIS Chætodon, like the rest of its tribe, is partial to rocky situations; but it is very often found in fresh-water rivers, and as high up as the tide flows. It is generally esteemed, its flesh resembling in flavor that of the Trout. It is extremely partial to a seaweed called *Pendah* resembling fennel in appearance, and with which the fishermen bait their hooks for it.

At Pantura in the western province of Ceylon, this fish is generally served at table with another very delicious fish, called *Kalandah*, which resembles, but is superior in flavor to, our whiting (*Gadus merlangus*, L.). These fishes are caught in the *Kraals* constructed of bamboo-caness, which extend, with the exception of a small channel for boats, across the River PANTURA, and are well worthy of the traveller's attention.

Bloch, the German Historian, has described a fish which in many

MACULATUS.

Tenacitas.

Found in the River of the same name, Haly; and Kara-
 ... Provincial name.

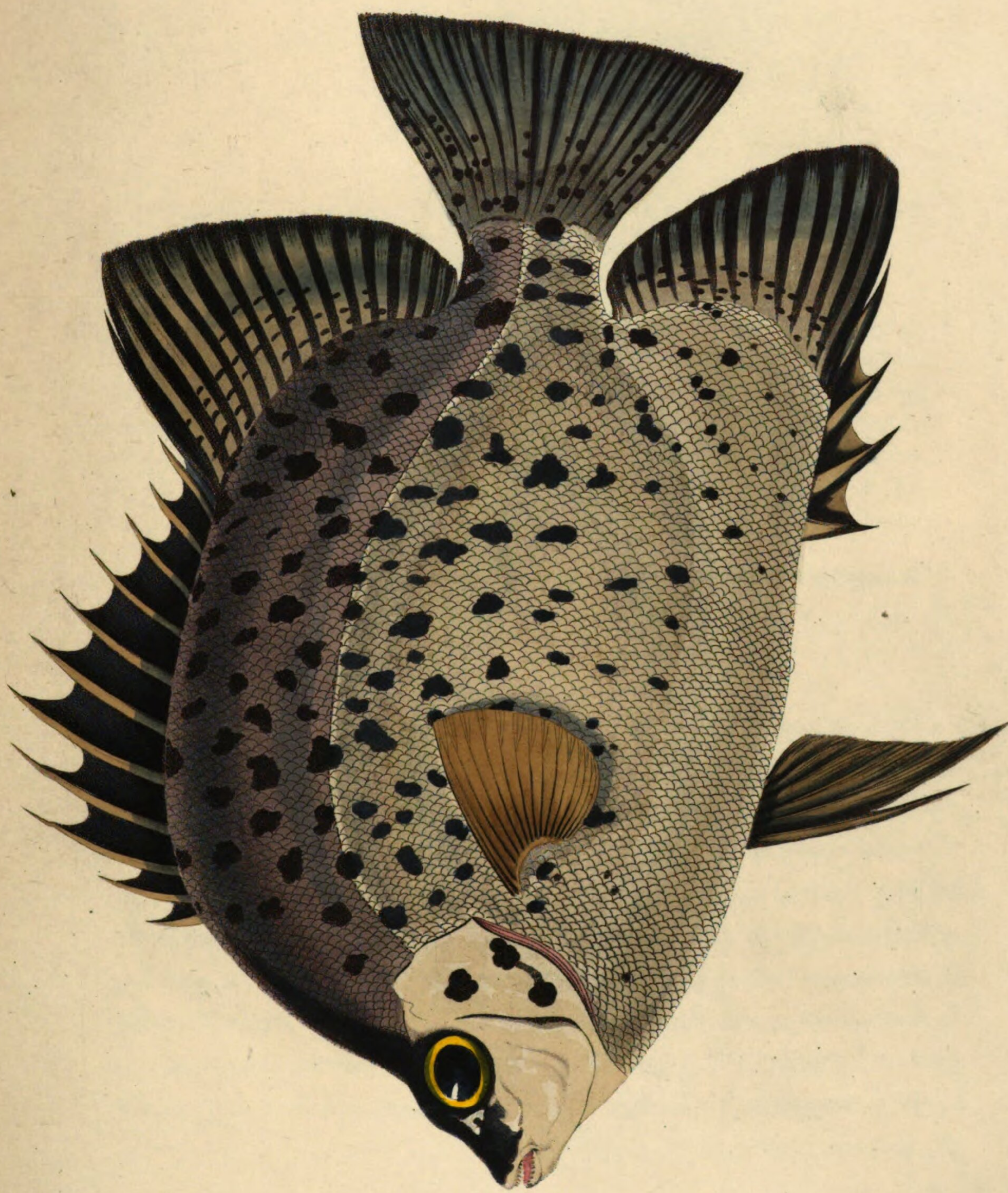
The body is ... with a blue and pink ...
 ... with black spots of ...
 ... and with radi strongly indicated.
 ... are very powerful; the posterior ...
 ... indignant and formidable. Lateral ...

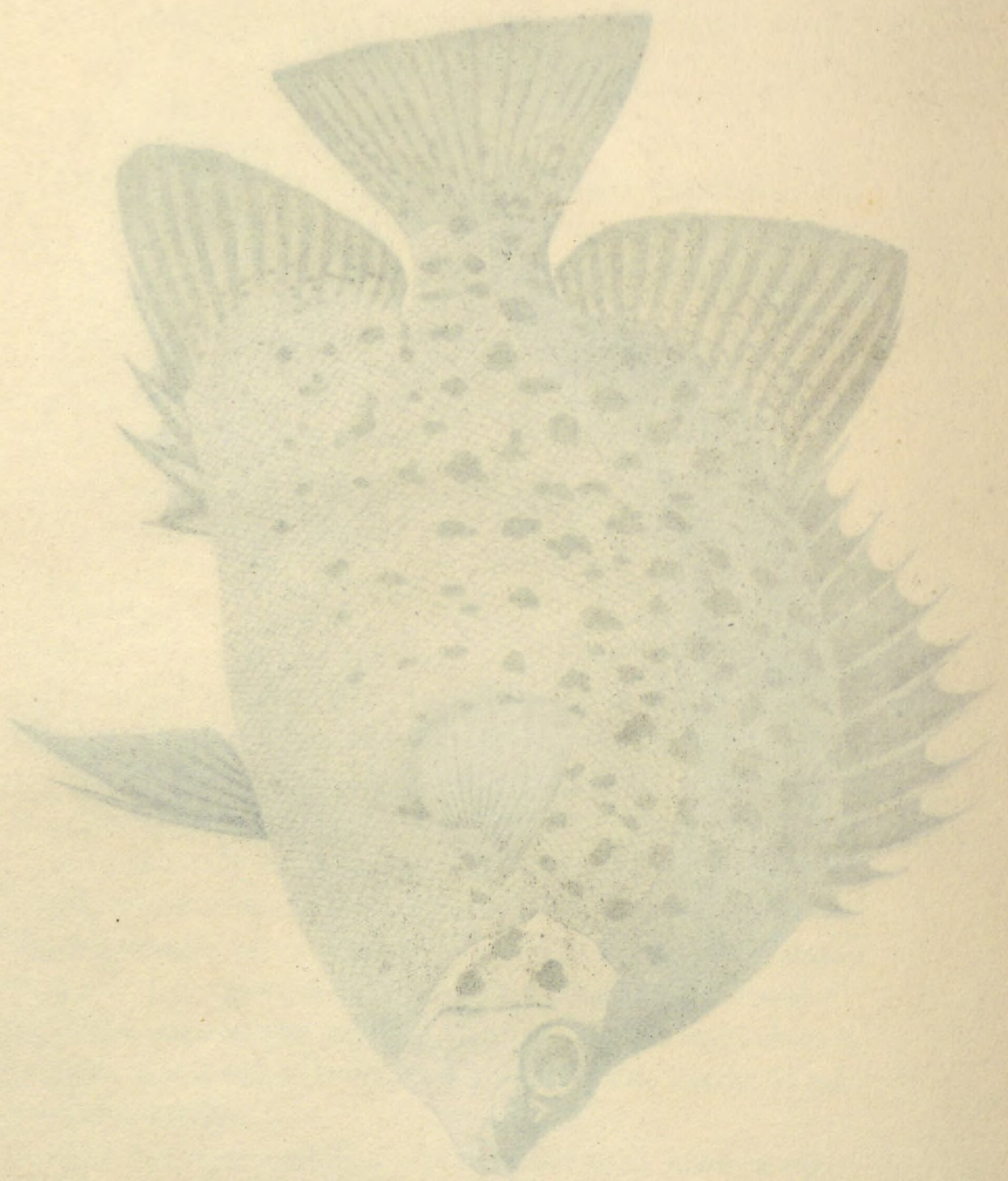
... Pectoral 15. ...
 ... Caudal 12.

This fish ... is partial to rocky
 ... in fresh-water rivers, and as
 ... It is generally estimated, its flesh resembles
 ... It is extremely partial to a ...
 ... in appearance, and with which
 ...

At Potters in the western province of Oryon, this fish is generally
 ... called Kalandak,
 ... our whiting (*Gadus
 ... These fishes are caught in the Kraals constructed
 ... with the exception of a small channel
 ... and are well worthy of the
 ...*

... has described a fish which in many





PERCA ETAVA-PURPUREA

Order, TROGLODONTIDAE

Singhalese Name, KALU-LAWAYAH—from Kala, Yellow; and
Lacwaya, an undefined name.

P. etava-purpurea. Body, from the eye to the dorsal and anal fins, purple; gradually lighter towards the lower part; the remainder of the body and all the fins bright yellow; the upper and lower extremity of the caudal fin touched with an irregular black spot; the ventral has also a large and a smaller spot, in continuity with the caudal fin. The iris of the eye is golden. The teeth are numerous. The general appearance of this fish is splendid and graceful.

Branchiostegous rays 7. Dorsal 28, spine spinous. Pectoral 17. Ventral 6.
one spinous. Anal 11, three spinous. Caudal 17.

This species of *Petch* is scarce on the southern coast of Ceylon, for in the course of two years I could only procure one specimen. Its flesh is said to be so very delicious, that if it were more abundant, it would doubtless be in great request. It inhabits rocky situations, in deep water, which circumstance may prevent its being more frequently caught by the fishermen. It was first described by Lacépède, from the short notes and unfinished drawings of Commerson, and has been since engraved in the fine work of Guinard, tab. 55, fig. 2, forming part of Freycinet's Voyage, under the name of *Serran Bowrygon*. It is fully described in Guvier's History of Fishes, vol. ii. p. 297, under the name of *Gerrhon Bowrygon*.

Figure—About three-fourths of the natural size of the specimen.

PERCA FLAVA-PURPUREA.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, KAHA-LAWEYAH—from *Kaha*, Yellow; and *Laweyah*, an undefined name.

P. FLAVA-PURPUREA. Body, from the eye to the dorsal and anal fins, purple; gradually lighter towards the lower part; the remainder of the body and all the fins bright yellow; the upper and lower extremity of the caudal fin touched with an irregular black spot; the ventral has also a large and a smaller spot, in conformity with the caudal fin. The iris of the eye is golden. The teeth are numerous. The general appearance of this fish is splendid and graceful.

Branchiostegous rays 7. Dorsal 28, nine spinous. Pectoral 17. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 11, three spinous. Caudal 17.

THIS species of Perch is scarce on the southern coast of Ceylon, for in the course of two years, I could only procure one specimen. Its flesh is said to be so very delicious, that if it were more abundant, it would doubtlessly be in great request. It inhabits rocky situations, in deep water, which circumstance may prevent its being more frequently caught by the fishermen. It was first described by Lacepede, from the short notes and unfinished drawings of Commerson, and has been since engraved in the fine work of Guinard, tab. 57, fig. 2, forming part of Freycinet's Voyage, under the name of *Serran Bourgnon*. It is fully described in Cuvier's History of Fishes, vol. ii. p. 297, under the name of *Gerranus flavo-ceruleus*.

Figure—About three-fourths of the natural size of the Specimen.

PISCIA FLAVA-PURPUREA.

Order, Trachinotus.

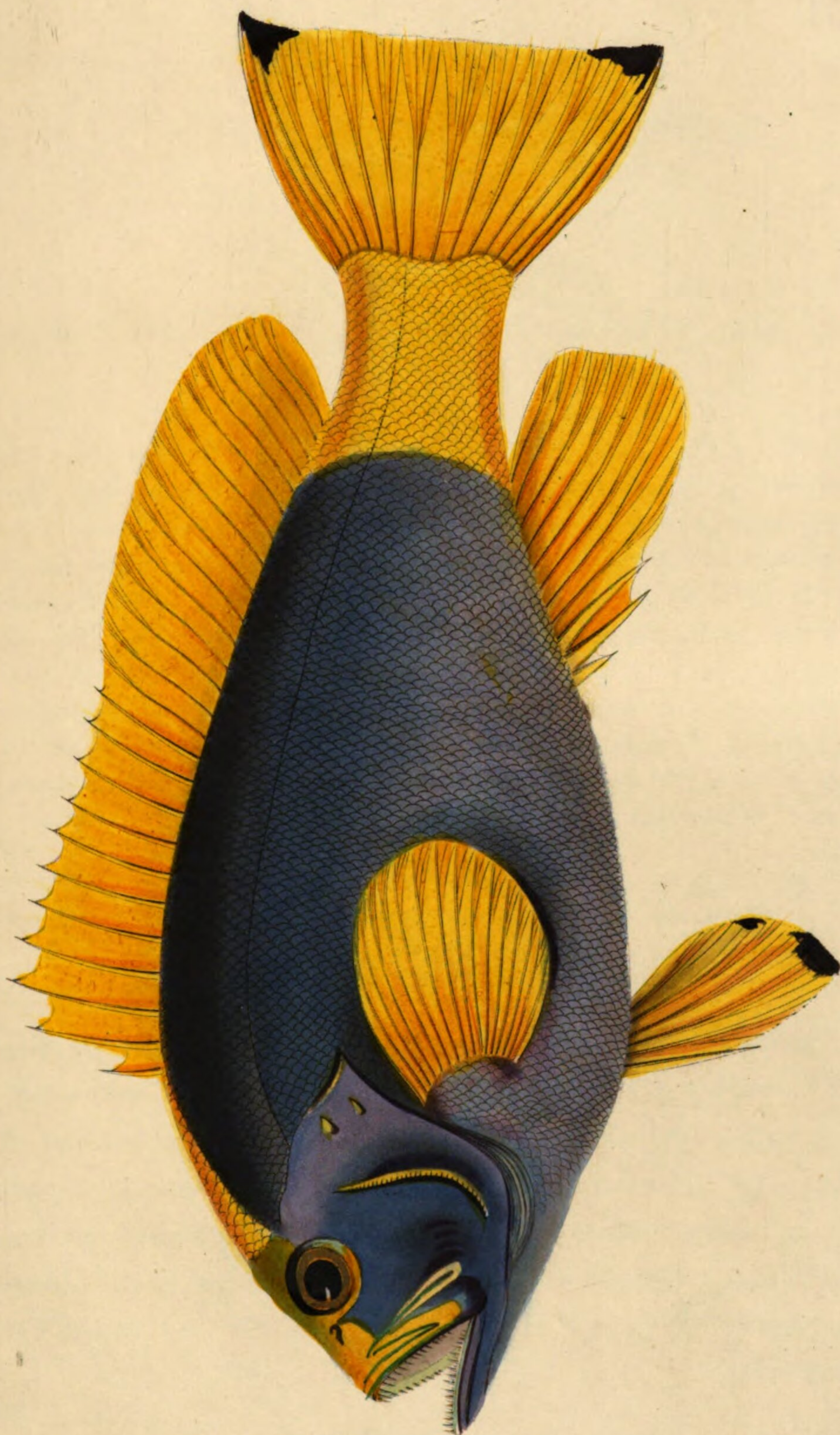
*Length 12 in. Xantho-lucorum from Kaho, Yellow, and
European, an undetermined name.*

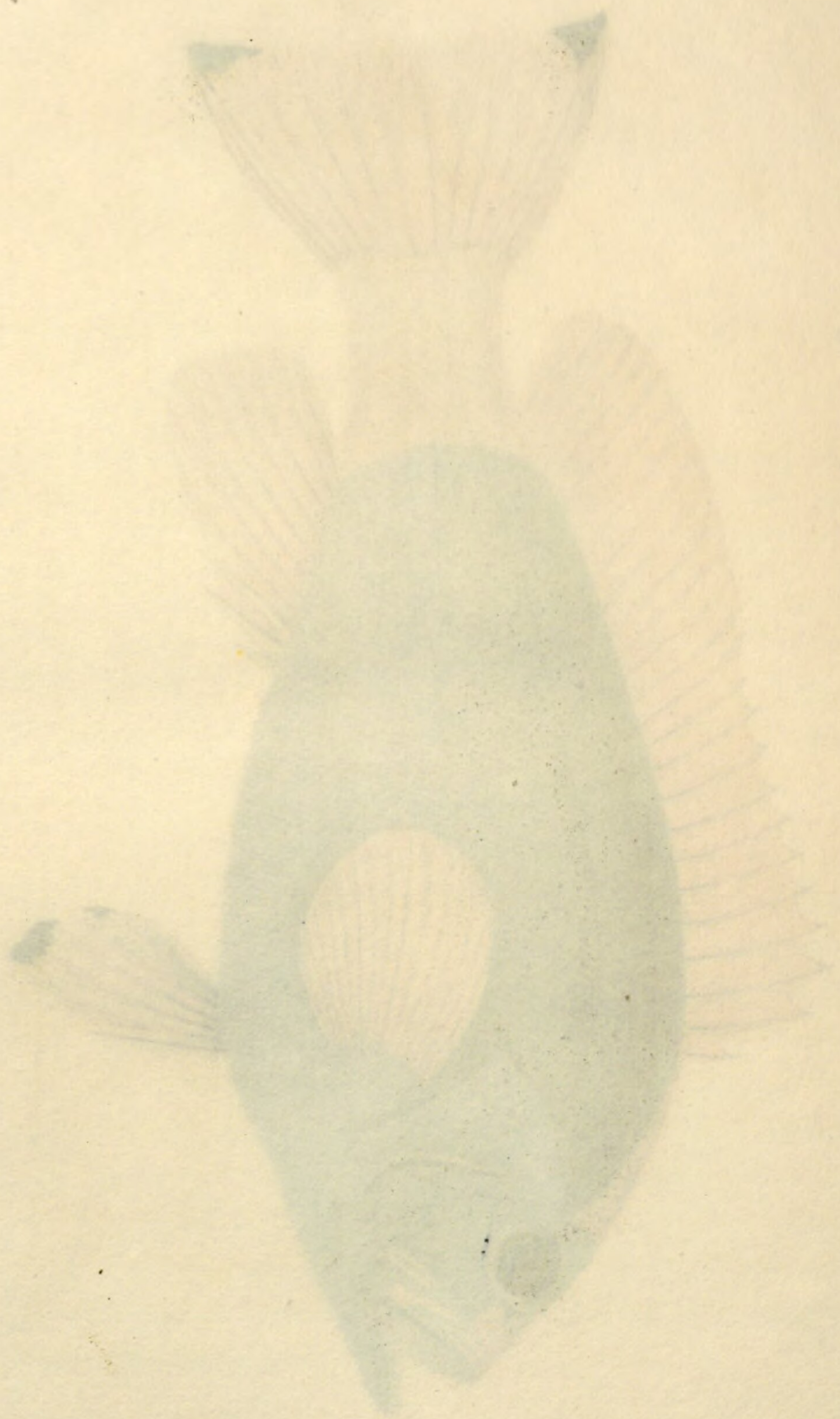
Coloration. Dorsal fin, the rays to the dorsal and anal fins, purple; the remainder of the body and all the fins white-yellow. The upper and lower ventrals of the caudal fin are white with a narrow dark spot; the ventral has also a large and a smaller spot, the latter with the caudal fin. The iris of the eye is yellow. The scales are moderate. The general appearance of this fish is elegant and graceful.

Measurements. Length 12 in. Depth 4 in. Snout 17. Pectoral 17. Ventrals 17. Anal 17. Caudal 17.

This species of *Piscia* is scarce on the southern coast of Ceylon. In the course of two years, I could only procure one specimen. Its flesh is said to be of very delicious, that if it were more abundant, it would doubtless be in great request. It inhabits rocky situations in deep water, which circumstance may prevent its being more frequently caught by the fishermen. It was first described by Lacépède, from the short notes and unpublished drawings of Commerson, and has been since engraved in the fine work of Gmelin, tab. 37, fig. 2, forming part of *Præparata Voyages*, under the name of *Serrus Rougosa*. It is fully described in Cuvier's *History of Fishes*, vol. ii. p. 297, under the name of *Thynnus Apraxinoides*.

Figure.—Above, three-fourths of the natural size of the Specimen.





LABRUS AUREO-MACULATUS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, TIK-GIRAWAH—from *Tik*, Spotted; and *Girawah*, Parrot

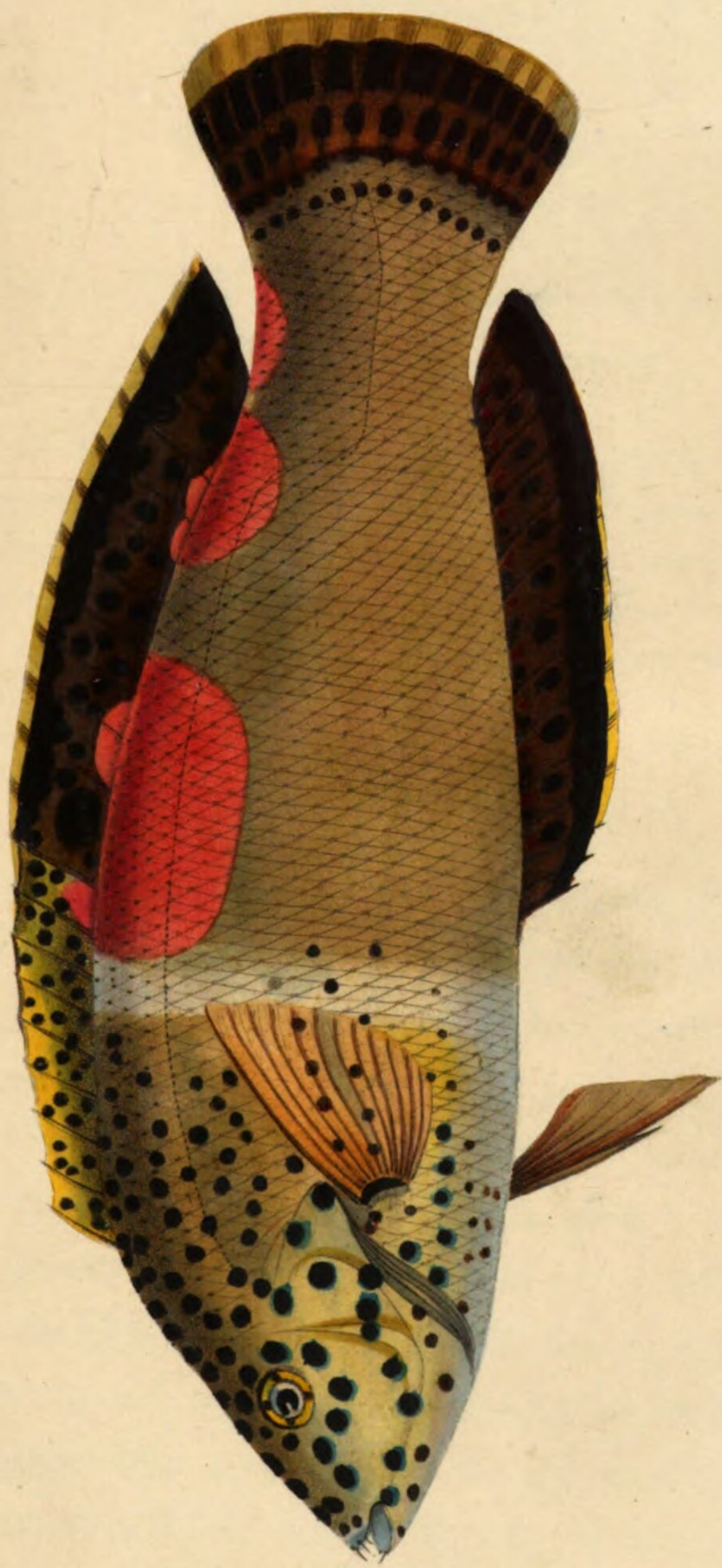
L. AUREO-MACULATUS. Body light brown, inclining to yellow, a white line vertically passing from the back to the commencement of the anal fin: from this white division to the snout there are numerous black spots, those on the plates of the head surrounded by a circle of blue, and on the other side of the white division on the back there are three brilliant orange spots, diminishing towards the caudal fin, which, with the anal and dorsal fins, are variously spotted with black, and marked with a yellow band on their extremities. It is a beautiful species, and thence called in Ceylon the Spotted-Parrot. Lateral line very visible, bow-shaped, convexing under the 16th ray of the dorsal fin, and thence extending in a slightly curved line to the sixth or seventh ray of the caudal fin.

Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 21, nine spinous. Pectoral 13. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 15, three spinous. Caudal 15.

THE Tik-Girawah is rarely taken on the southern coast of Ceylon, although it delights in the deep water near the Coral islets with which nature has particularly strengthened the approach to the harbour of Point de Galle. Although it is considered wholesome at certain periods; at others, it is not. The head fishermen informed me that it attains to about eighteen inches in length. It belongs to the Genus *Julis* of Cuvier, but is one of the section with the first ray of the dorsal fins short.

Figure—The size of the Specimen.







TETRAODON OCELLATUS.

Order, ANABAS.

Singhalese Name: JET-POTARAKA—Jett Wood-Apple; and
Potobara, Riss-Pondar.

T. ocellatus. Body variously spotted; a large black mark at the base of the dorsal fin, surrounded by stripes and dots extending in regular elliptical forms toward the pectoral and caudal fins. The eye placed high and distant from the mouth; small blue and pink stripes intermingled with spots on either side of the mouth and eyes. No ventral fin.

Branchiostegous rays none. Pectoral 10. Dorsal 14. Anal 8. Caudal 9.

This species of *Tetraodon* is extensive on the southern coast of Ceylon. The native fishers seldom agree together as to the distinguishing names of more than a very few of the commonest of the tribe to which they are most accustomed. From a supposed resemblance of the color of the belly to that of the rind of the Jett, the ripe fruit of the Bell-gale of the Singhalese, (*Crataeva nurmelas*) known to Europeans by the name *Wood Apple*, originally given to it by the Dutch, and since *Wood Apple*, the native imagination, naturally a fertile one, has affixed to this variety the designation of *Jett-Potarak*. It seldom exceeds five or six inches in length, and being considered poisonous is never made use of except for the purposes of the Naturalist.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

TETRODON OCELLATUS.

Order, APODAL.

Singhalese Name, JUL-POTOBARAH—from Jul, Wood-Apple; and Potobarah, Rice-Pounder.

T. OCELLATUS. Body variously spotted; a large black mark at the base of the dorsal fin, surrounded by stripes and dots extending in regular elliptical forms toward the pectoral and caudal fins. The eye placed high and distant from the mouth; small blue and pink stripes intermingled with spots on either side of the mouth and eyes. No ventral fin.

Branchiostegous rays none. Dorsal 10. Pectoral 14. Anal 8. Caudal 9.

THIS species of Tetrodon is extensive on the southern coast of Ceylon. The native fishers seldom agree together as to the distinguishing names of more than a very few of the commonest of the tribe to which they are most accustomed. From a supposed resemblance of the color of the belly to that of the rind of the *Jul*, the ripe fruit of the *Beli-gaha* of the Singhalese, (*Cratæva marmelos*) known to Europeans by the name Wood Appel, originally given to it by the Dutch, anglice Wood Apple, the native imagination, naturally a fertile one, has affixed to this variety the designation of *Jul-Potobarah*. It seldom exceeds five or six inches in length, and being considered poisonous is never made use of except for the purposes of the Naturalist.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.

PEPEROMIA OCELLATUS.

IN THE SPERMATOPHYTES.

Peperomia from *Jal*, Wood-Apple, and *Potaburuk*, Rice-Powder.

Peperomia. Body somewhat spotted; a large black mark at the base of the leaf, the margins of the leaves and stem extending in regular elliptical lines across the middle and central line. The eye placed high and distant from the mouth, and the red and pink stripes intermingled with spots on either side of the mouth and eye. No ventral fin.

Peperomia from *Jal*. Length 12. Pectoral 12. Anal 8. Caudal 8.

This species of *Peperomia* is common on the southern coast of Ceylon. The native names which agree together as to the distinguishing notes of name from a very few of the commonest of the fish to which they are most accustomed. From a supposed resemblance of the color of the belly to that of the rind of the *Jal*, the name *Jal* of the *Bel-gala* of the Shagbales, (*Crotalaria maritima*) known to the natives by the name Wood Apple, originally given to it by the Dutch, and the Wood Apple, the native imagination, naturally a fertile one, has afforded to the variety the designation of *Jal-Potaburuk*. It seldom exceeds five or six inches in length, and being considered poisonous is never made use of except for the purposes of the *Peperomia*.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.





PERCA ARGENTEA

Order, TROGLODITIDAE

Synonym: *Perca argentea*, an undoubted Provincial name.

P. ARGENTEA. Body silvery, back bluish, graduating towards the lateral line, which is strongly marked. Fins pale yellow; the caudal singularly marked with five black longitudinal stripes. The lower plate of the head marked with radii. The iris large, black, and brilliant.

Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 19, ten spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6.
one spinous. Anal 18, three spinous. Caudal 16.

The *Perca argentea* inhabits the deep waters of the ocean, and visits the shores of Ceylon at certain seasons, when driven into shallow water by the larger fishes of prey:—At such periods, fishermen and other inhabitants take considerable quantities within the shoal water of the coral banks, with which nature has amply defended the sea approaches to the Harbour and Port of Point de Galle, with lines, hand-nets, baskets, &c. This fish rarely exceeds seven inches in length: in taste it greatly resembles the herring (*Clupea harengus*, L.) and is excellent food. The native fishers can give no other reason for the name applied to it than that "it is called *Sepelawah*."

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

PERCA ARGENTEA.

Order, THORACIC.

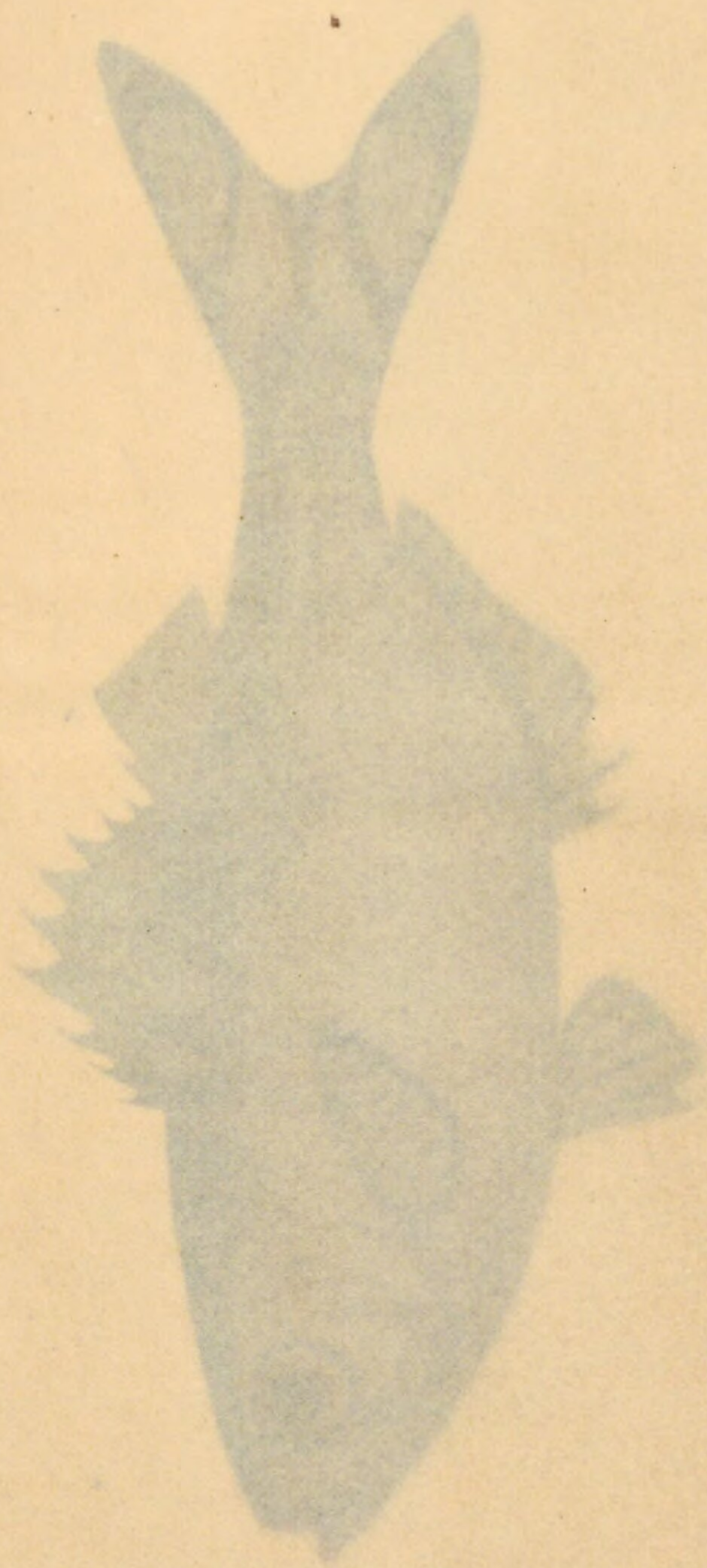
Singhalese Name, SEPELAWAH, an undefined Provincial name.

P. ARGENTEA. Body silvery, back bluish graduating towards the lateral line, which is strongly marked. Fins pale yellow; the caudal singularly marked with five black longitudinal stripes. The lower plate of the head marked with radii. The iris large, black, and brilliant.

Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 19, ten spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 13, three spinous. Caudal 16.

THE *Perca Argentea* inhabits the deep waters of the ocean, and visits the shores of Ceylon at certain seasons, when driven into shallow water by the larger fishes of prey:—At such periods, fishermen and other inhabitants take considerable quantities within the shoal water of the coral banks, with which nature has amply defended the sea approaches to the Harbour and Fort of Point de Galle, with lines, hand-nets, baskets, &c. This fish rarely exceeds seven inches in length: in taste it greatly resembles the herring (*Clupea harengus*, L.) and is excellent food. The native fishers can give no other reason for the name applied to it than that “it is called Sepelawah.”

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



PERCA ARGENTEA.

Order: TROCHACIC.

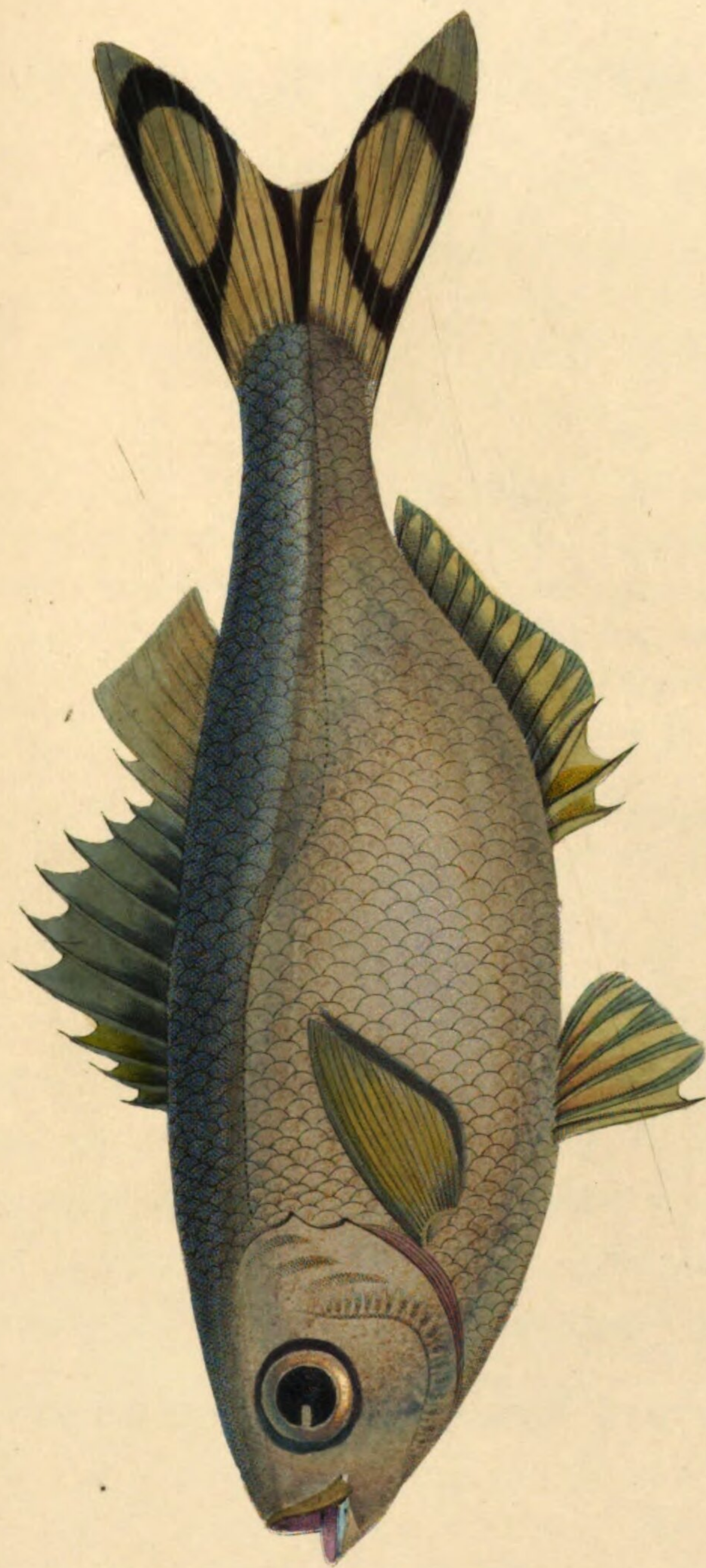
Sepelawab (Hutchinson), a name of Provincial origin.

Appearance. Body oblong, back bluish, graduating towards the lateral line, which is strongly marked. Fins pale yellow; the caudal singularly marked with five dark longitudinal stripes. The lower plate of the head marked with white. The opercular bone, and bellows.

Measurements. Length 8. Depth 3.5. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6. Caudal 10.

This *Perca argentea* inhabits the deep waters of the ocean, and visits the shores of England at certain seasons, when driven into shallow water by the force of the wind. At such periods, fishermen and others collect considerable quantities within the shoal waters of the coast, which nature has wisely defended the sea against the attacks of the fish. At Port of Point de Galle, with Boes, and other fish, etc. This fish rarely exceeds seven inches in length. In color it greatly resembles the herring (*Clupea harengus*, L.) and is much used for food. The native fishers can give no other reason for its name applied to it than that "it is called Sepelawab."

Figure.—The natural size of the Specimen.





SCARUS QUINQUE-FASCIATUS

Order, THALASSEI.

Stipulated Name, Pango-Girawan—from Pango, Worm; and
Common Name, Parrot.

SCARUS-QUINQUE-FASCIATUS. Body dark purple, approaching to black, with five per-
pendicular light stripes; three extending on the dorsal fin, the third also touching
the anal fin, the other two near the caudal. The head beautifully variegated
with pink, green, and yellow, interspersed with markings of black, somewhat
representing a highly-colored map. Eye projecting, iris golden, surrounded
by black, strongly marked on the upper part.

Frontal spines rays 3. Dorsal 19, nine spinous. Pectoral 12. Ventrals 6.
one spinous. Anal 13, one spinous. Caudal 15.

This species of *Scarus* is one of that splendid class of fishes on the
coast of Ceylon which the natives denominate the Parrot. It has been
known to attain the length of thirty inches, and its flesh is delicately
white, firm, and wholesome. The Pango-Girawan derives its name
from the resemblance which the natives attribute to the vertical
stripes of yellow and green on its body, to a species of Palm-worm.

Figure—The size of the most perfect specimen that could be procured.

SCARUS QUINQUE-FASCIATUS

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, PANOO GIRAWAH—from *Panoo*, Worm; and
Girawah, Parrot.

S. QUINQUE-FASCIATUS. Body dark purple, approaching to black, with five perpendicular light stripes; three touching on the dorsal fin, the third also touches the anal fin, the other two near the caudal. The head beautifully variegated with pink, green, and yellow, interspersed with markings of black, somewhat representing a highly-colored map. Eye projecting, iris golden, surrounded by black, strongly marked on the upper part.

Branchiostegous rays 3. Dorsal 19, nine spinous. Pectoral 12. Ventral 6,
one spinous. Anal 13, one spinous. Caudal 15.

THIS species of *Scarus* is one of that splendid class of fishes on the coast of Ceylon which the natives denominate the Parrot. It has been known to attain the length of thirty inches, and its flesh is delicately white, firm, and wholesome. The *Panoo-Girawah* derives its name from the resemblance which the natives attribute to the vertical stripes of yellow and green on its body, to a species of Palm-worm.

Figure—The size of the most perfect Specimen that could be procured.





SCARUS GEORGI GUARITI.

Order, THORACIC.

Strophodon 7mm. LANA-GUAWAH—from Kawa, Spratly; and

Guarini, Parrot.

5. Ground or side. Body green, with three longitudinal bright red lines, between which on the green parts are various irregularly placed touches of red; the form of each scale on the green portions is defined by an edging of blue. The dorsal and anal fins have each a stripe of red passing between their stripes of green, and each ray of the caudal fin is touched with red at its base, and terminates in a tinge of yellow, between the predominating green. Head irregularly marked with bright red; sharply defined.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 21, eight spinous. Pectoral 15. Ventrals 10. Anal 13, two spinous. Caudal 16.

The Scarus Georgi Guariti is the most splendid species of its genus found on the coasts of Ceylon. It inhabits rocky situations, is very scarce, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length. It derives its native denomination from the three longitudinal stripes which distinguish the beautiful although common Indian Sparrel, and is classically named after the late august and munificent Patron and Protector of the Arts and Sciences, his most gracious Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, of glorious memory.

Figure—The size of the Specimen.

SCARUS GEORGII QUARTI.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, LENA-GIRAWAH—from Lena, Squirrel; and Girawah, Parrot.

S. GEORGII QUARTI. Body green, with three longitudinal bright red lines, between which, on the green parts, are various irregularly placed touches of red; the form of each scale on the green portions is defined by an edging of blue. The dorsal and anal fins have each a stripe of red passing between their stripes of green, and each ray of the caudal fin is touched with red at its base, and terminates in a tinge of yellow, between the predominating green. Head irregularly marked with bright red; sharply defined.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 21, eight spinous. Pectoral 15. Ventral 6. Anal 13, two spinous. Caudal 16.

THE *Scarus Georgii Quarti* is the most splendid species of its genus found on the coasts of Ceylon. It inhabits rocky situations, is very scarce, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length. It derives its native denomination from the three longitudinal stripes which distinguish the beautiful although common Indian Squirrel, and is classically named after the late august and munificent Patron and Protector of the Arts and Sciences, his most gracious Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, of glorious memory.

Figure—The size of the Specimen.







St. Anne of Russia, to whose patriotism the celebrated Danmonian Bard has endeavoured to do justice in the following able composition.

“The Civic wreath,
Tyrwhitt, is thine, distinguish'd 'mid the band
Of British Patriots, glowing with the love
Of country and of man. The noble thought
Was thine, to rescue from the withering hand
Of Desolation, the vast waste ; so long
'A proverb and a bye-word' in this Isle
And envy of the nations! Nor in vain
Th' attempt, for Enterprise and Science, led
By thee, their mighty energies combine
Auspicious. Lo, along the iron way
The rocks gigantic slide! The peasant views,
Amazed, the masses of the wild moor move
Swift to the destined port. The busy pier
Groans 'neath the granite spoils ; the future pile
Is there,—the portal vast—the column tall
The tower—the temple—and the mighty arch
That yet shall span the torrent. See the sail
Of commerce flutters near, 'till patient skill
And dauntless toil prepare the polished cubes
Immense, that soon shall form the proudest domes
Of yonder proud metropolis!”

N. I. CARRINGTON,
Author of the Banks of Tamar.

CHÆTODON TYRWHITTI.

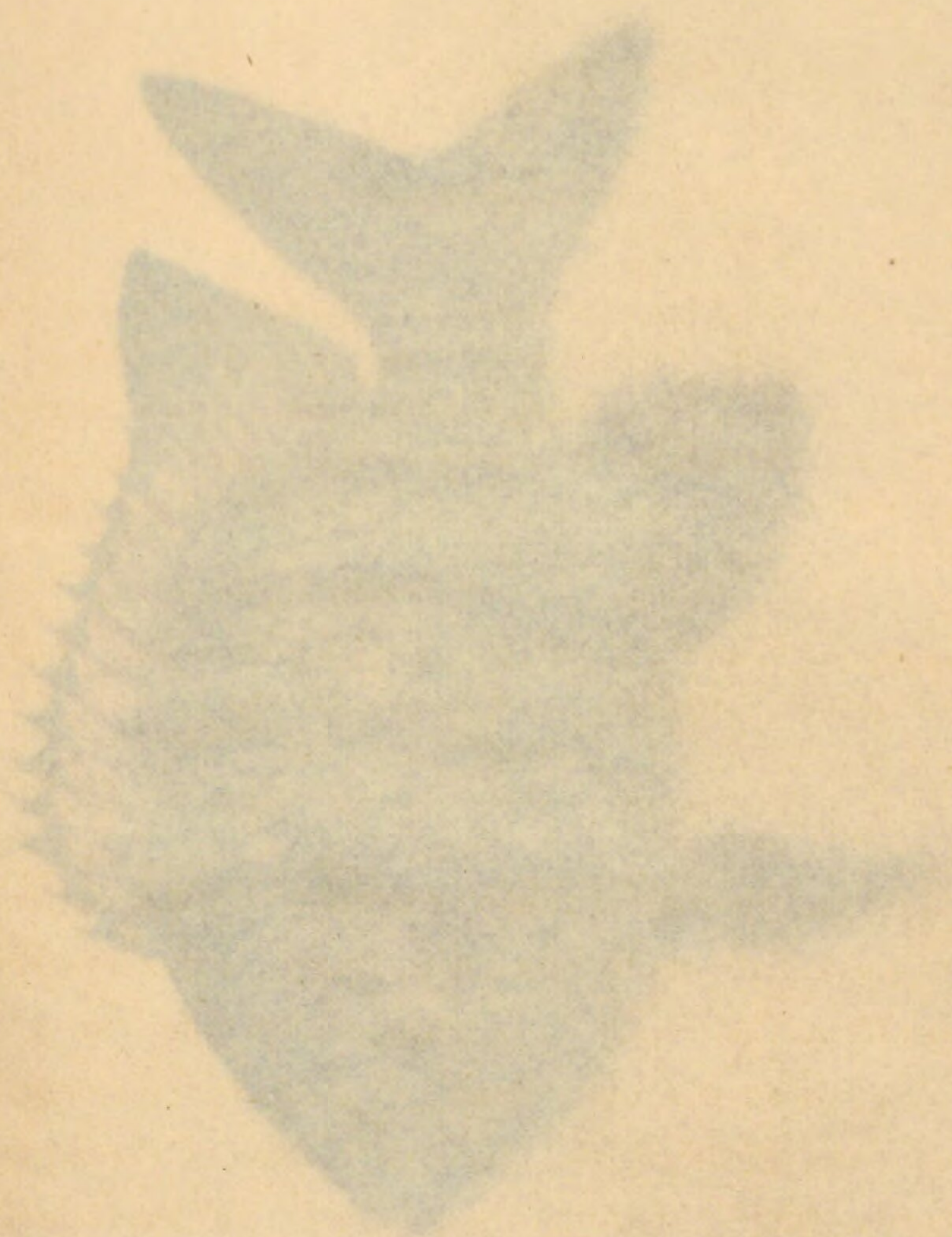
Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, RADEYA—name undefined.

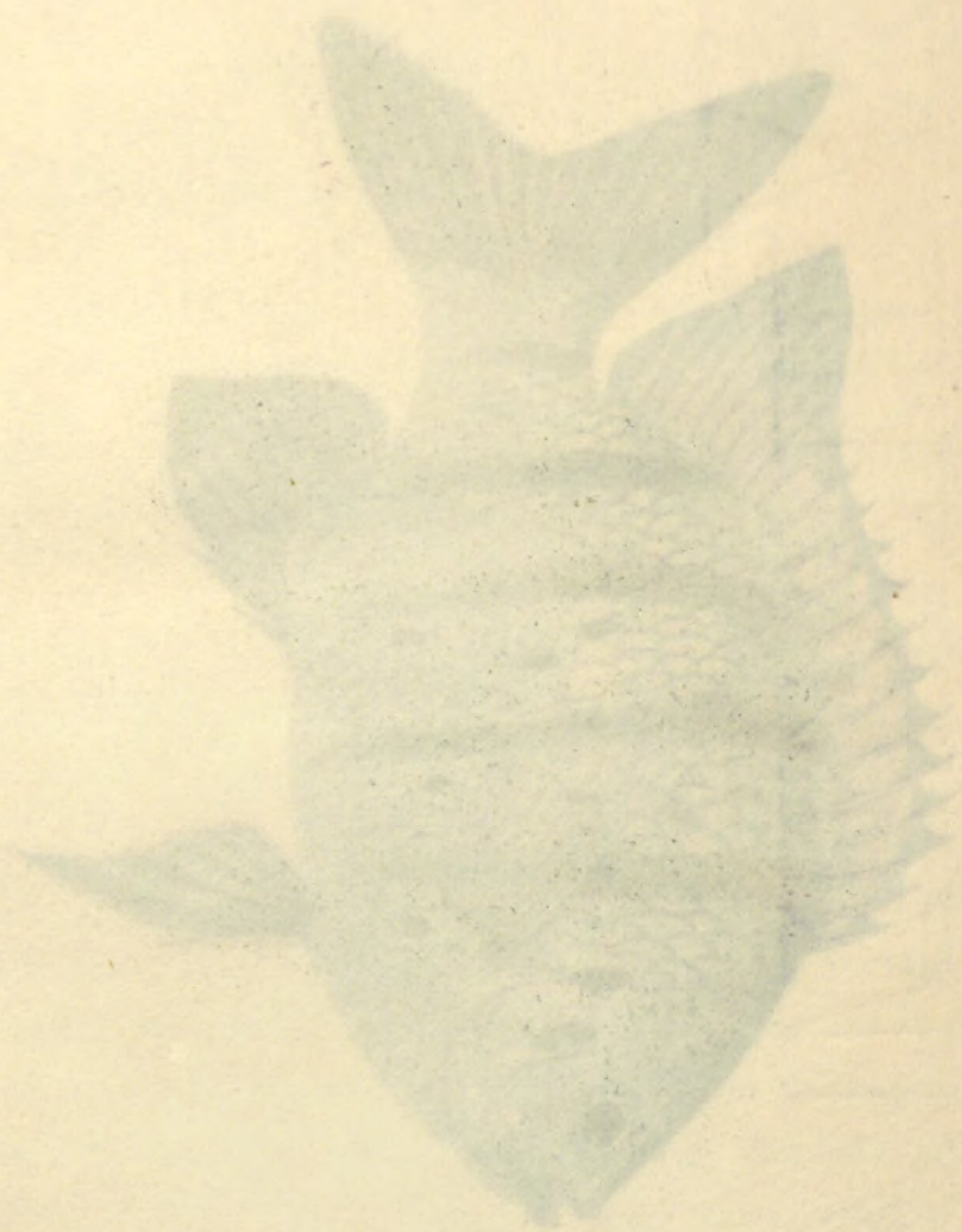
C. TYRWHITTI. Body yellowish on the upper part, graduating to a pale grey beneath; five perpendicular equidistant dark stripes graduated below, dark spots intervening. Dorsal fin striated between each spine with grey on yellow, the upper parts terminating diagonally in bluish grey. Head of the prevailing grey, with a pink hue and dark mark on the chief plate. Eye near the mouth; iris silvery, but remarkably dull.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 23, thirteen spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 13, two spinous. Caudal 16.

THE Radeya of the Singhalese inhabits deep water among rocks, and although it rarely exceeds five inches in length, is much esteemed both by Europeans and natives. It is occasionally found at a considerable distance above the embouchure of fresh-water rivers, and beyond the influence of the tides. Radeya is one of those names given by the native fishers, of which there is really no derivation, but the classical denomination was originally suggested by the sincerest feelings of esteem and respect for the late philanthropic and benevolent Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of







SCOMBER HERBERTI

Order, THORACIC.

Synonymy. Same. LAGUNE-LARVAE—from larvae, Ginter; and
Parsons, an undetermined Provincial name.

S. herberti. Body smooth and silvery, shot with gold; a tinge of grey
(probably caused by the removal of the silver by the hands of the fisherman),
graduated from the back to the lateral line, which is much curved above the
pectoral fin, and thence passes in a straight line, strongly serrated, to the centre
of the caudal fin. Pectoral fin elongated and curved; dorsal fin divided in two,
with spines of various lengths; two spines detached in front of the anal fin, the
extremity of the upper division nearly black. Head large; shoulders high;
eye full and prominent. Faint bluish tinge of yellow.

Branchiostegous rays 7. First dorsal fin 8 spines; second dorsal 21,
one spine. Pectoral 18. Ventral 5. Anal 17, one spine; two spines
preceding. Caudal 22.

This species of *Scomber* inhabits deep water, and is in general
estimated. It often exceeds two feet in length, and is stated to be
the fish which the natives of the Maldivé Islands dry to the hard
substance called *Candanus*, of which large quantities are annually
imported at Ceylon.

I have classically named it as a tribute of respect to the memory of
the late Right Rev. Dr. Herbert, Bishop of Calcutta.
His Lordship having compared the original drawings with several
living specimens of the fishes represented in the present Work,
at Point de Galle, during his visitation of that part of his diocese
in the year 1826, spontaneously honored it with his unqualified
approbation and patronage, and earnestly recommended it to the
support of his friends on the Indian Continent; where, alas! too
soon for humanity's sake, he exchanged, it may be confidently hoped,
a philanthropic and truly Christian career for the sublimer sphere of
eternal felicity.

* Fishes Bennett's "Manual of Ichthyology upon the Island of Ceylon," and "Ceylon
and its Capabilities."

SCOMBER HEBERI.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, INGURU-PARAWAH—from *Inguru*, Ginger; and *Parawah*, an undefined Provincial name.

S. HEBERI. Body smooth and silvery, shot with gold; a tinge of grey (probably caused by the removal of the silver by the hands of the fisherman,) graduated from the back to the lateral line, which is much curved above the pectoral fin, and thence passes in a straight line, strongly serrated, to the centre of the caudal fin. Pectoral fin elongated and curved; dorsal fin divided in two, with spines of various lengths; two spines detached in front of the anal fin, the extremity of the upper division nearly black. Head large; shoulders high; eye full and prominent. Fins different tinges of yellow.

Branchiostegous rays 7. *First Dorsal Fin* 8 spines; *Second Dorsal* 21, one spinous. *Pectoral* 18. *Ventral* 5. *Anal* 17, one spinous: two spines preceding. *Caudal* 22.

THIS species of Scomber inhabits deep water, and is in general estimation. It often exceeds two feet in length, and is stated to be the fish which the natives of the Maldivé Islands dry to the hard substance called *Cumblemas*, of which large quantities are annually imported at Ceylon.*

I have classically named it as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Right Rev. Dr. Heber, Bishop of Calcutta.

His Lordship having compared the original drawings with several living specimens of the fishes represented in the present Work, at Point de Galle, during his visitation of that part of his diocese in the year 1825, spontaneously honored it with his unqualified approbation and patronage, and earnestly recommended it to the support of his friends on the Indian Continent; where, alas! too soon for humanity's sake, he exchanged, it may be confidently hoped, a philanthropic and truly Christian career for the sublimer sphere of eternal felicity.

* *Vide* Bennett's "Manual of Information upon the Island of Ceylon," and "Ceylon and its Capabilities."

MEMBER HEBERI.

Order, Terebratulace.

Locality: New, French Possession—Gulf of Angora, Ginner; and
 the name as well as the Provincial name.

Color: Body mostly red, with gold; a band of grey
 running along the side of the shell by the hands of the fisherman,
 which is much curved above the
 middle of the body, and strongly serrated, to the same
 middle of the body. Dorsal fin divided in two,
 the first of which is small; the second is large, and is
 the longest of the body. Head large; shoulders high;
 the body is deep. The dorsal fin is yellow.

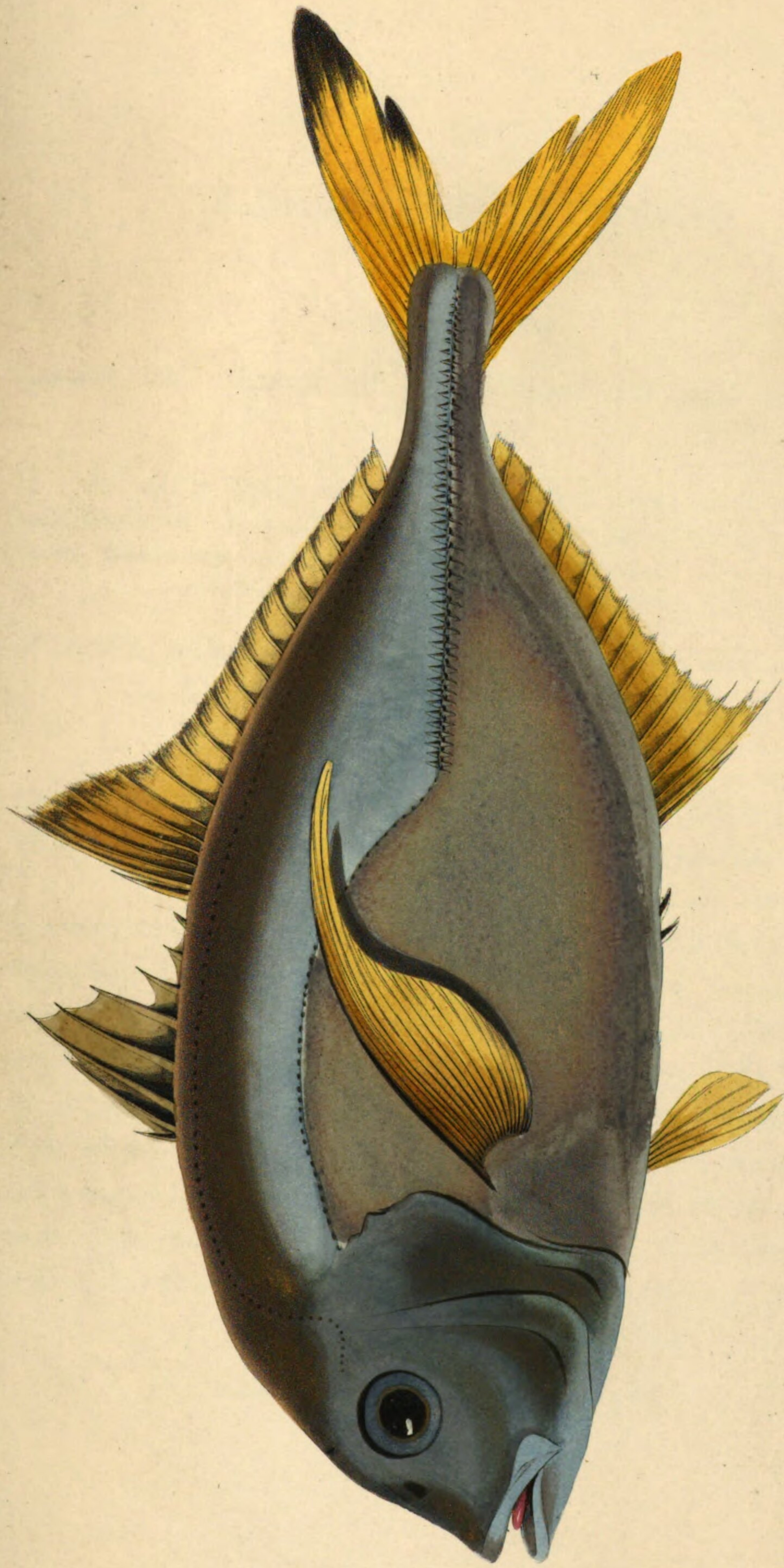
Measurements: Length 12 inches; Depth 4 inches; Second Dorsal fin,
 17, one spinous: two spinous
 dorsal fin.

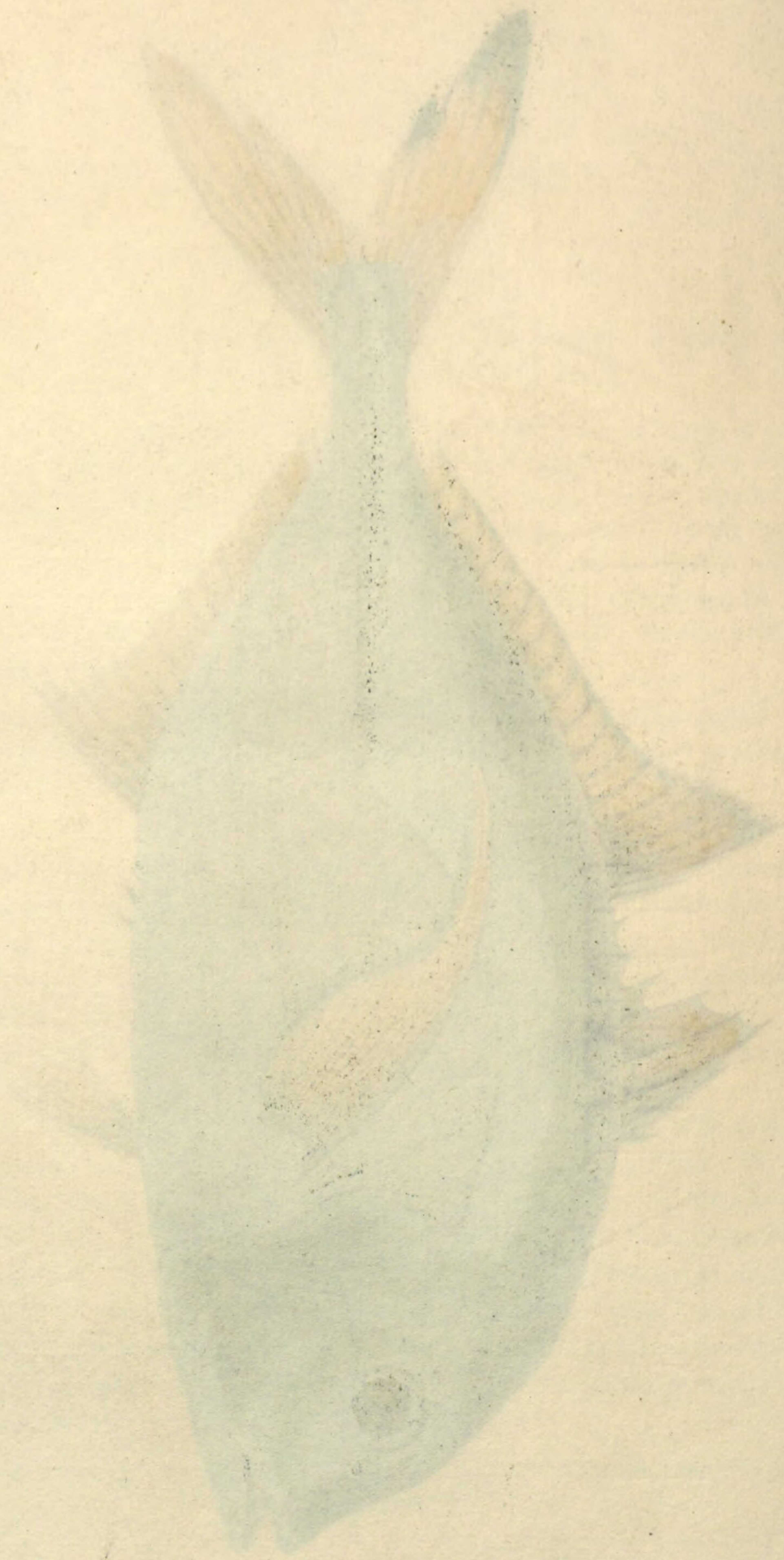
This species of fish is found in deep water, and is in general
 common. It is found in the Gulf of Angora, and is stated to be
 the fish which the natives of the Maldiv Islands dry to the hard
 substance called *Chendana*, of which large quantities are annually
 imported to England.

I have been very much interested in the memory of
 the late Right Hon. Dr. HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta.

His Lordship having procured the original drawings with several
 living specimens of the fishes represented in the present Work,
 at Point de Galle, during his visitation of that part of his diocese
 in the year 1828, spontaneously honored it with his unqualified
 approbation and patronage, and earnestly recommended it to the
 support of his friends on the Indian Continent; where, alas! too
 soon for humanity's sake, he exchanged, it may be confidently hoped,
 a philanthropic and truly Christian career for the sublimer sphere of
 eternal glory.

See also Dr. HEBER's "Manual of Information upon the Island of Ceylon," and "Ceylon
 and its Capabilities."





GERRANUS TANKERVILLEI.

Order, THORACIC.

Synonyms: Name, Tir Kossan—from Yek, spotted; and Kossan, Rock-fish.

G. TANKERVILLEI. Body yellow, with longitudinal streaks of pale red. A large irregularly formed stain, approaching to black, above the lateral line, and towards the caudal fin. Head of a dull purple hue, spotted with darker tones of purple. Fins various shades of yellow, with reddish rays.

Branchiostegous rays 3. Dorsal 21, ten spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6. Anal 9, three spinous. Caudal 16.

This species of *Gerranus* inhabits rocky situations, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length, but is a firm-fleshed and whole-some fish.

Almost all the fishes on the coast of Ceylon vary in their colors as they increase in size, and after having attained its maximum lose all the brilliancy which distinguishes specimens of the smaller or medium size. I have specifically named this *Gerranus* after the late Right Hon. Charles Augustus, Earl of Tankerville, to whom, and to his late amiable Countess, I was under very great obligations for their anxiety for my Civil promotion, and their endeavours to obtain a just consideration of my services; which, in compliance with their request, the Right Hon. Gen. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., when Governor of Ceylon, did his best to promote.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

GERRANUS TANKERVILLÆ.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, TIK KOSSAH—from Tik, Spotted; and Kossah, Rock-fish.

G. TANKERVILLÆ. Body yellow, with longitudinal streaks of pale red. A large irregularly formed stain, approaching to black, above the lateral line, and towards the caudal fin. Head of a dull purple hue, spotted with darker tones of purple. Fins various shades of yellow, with reddish rays.

Branchiostegous rays 3. Dorsal 21, ten spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6, one spinous. Anal 9, three spinous. Caudal 16.

THIS species of *Gerranus* inhabits rocky situations, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length, but is a firm-fleshed and wholesome fish.

Almost all the fishes on the coast of Ceylon vary in their colors as they increase in size, and after having attained its maximum lose all the brilliancy which distinguishes specimens of the smaller or medium size. I have specifically named this *Gerranus* after the late Right Hon. Charles Augustus, Earl of Tankerville, to whom, and to his late amiable Countess, I was under very great obligations for their anxiety for my Civil promotion, and their endeavours to obtain a just consideration of my services; which, in compliance with their request, the Right Hon. Gen. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., when Governor of Ceylon, did his best to promote.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



STREAKED TANKERVILLE.

Order: TROCHILIDÆ.

Regulus satrapa, the Redstart from Vt., Spotted; and *Regulus*,
Redstart.

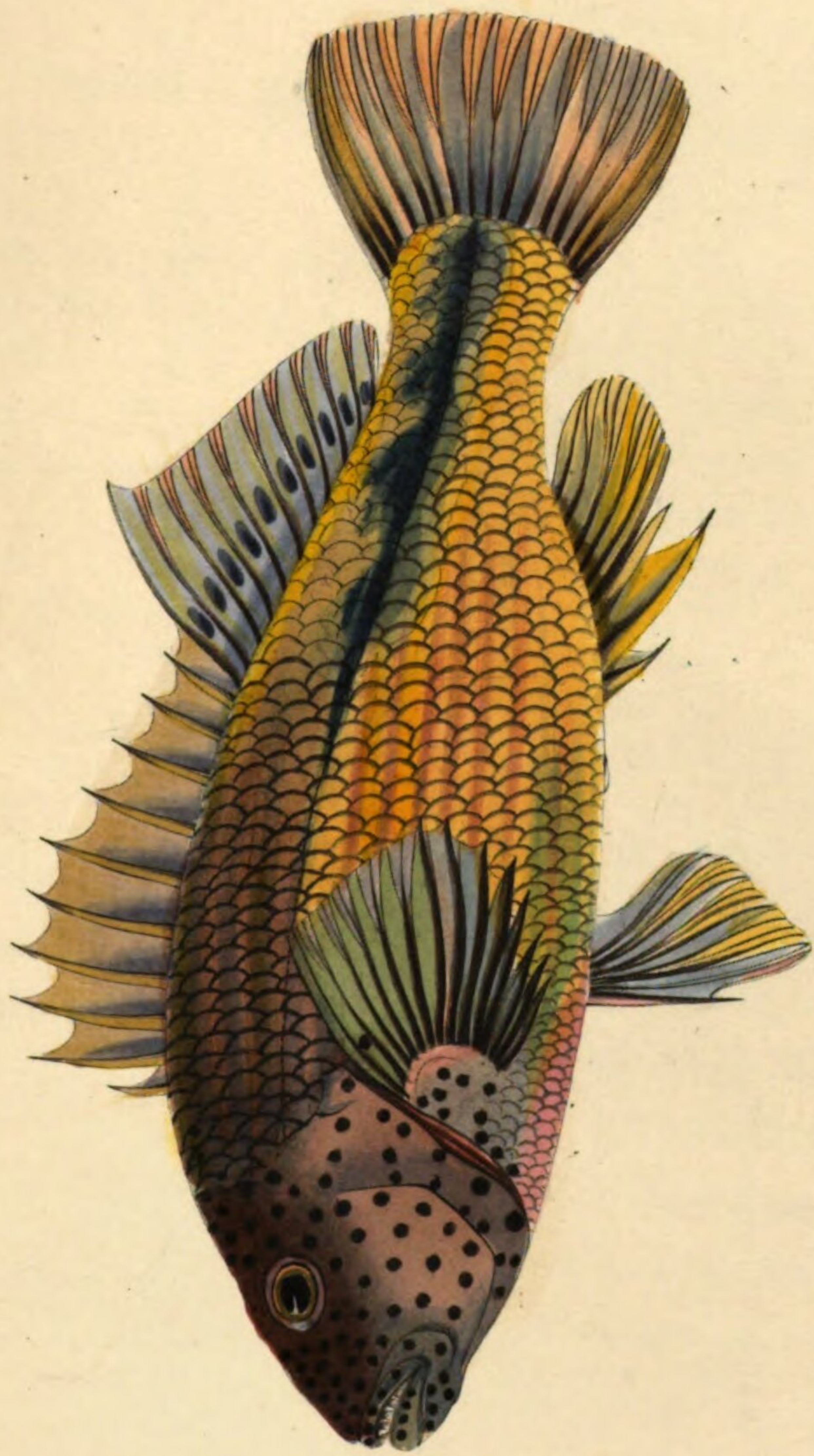
The *Regulus satrapa* is a small bird, with longitudinal streaks of pale red. A
large, slightly curved bill, extending to black, above the lateral line,
the throat is white, the breast of a pale purple hue, spotted with darker
spots of red. The back, wings, and tail, are reddish grey.

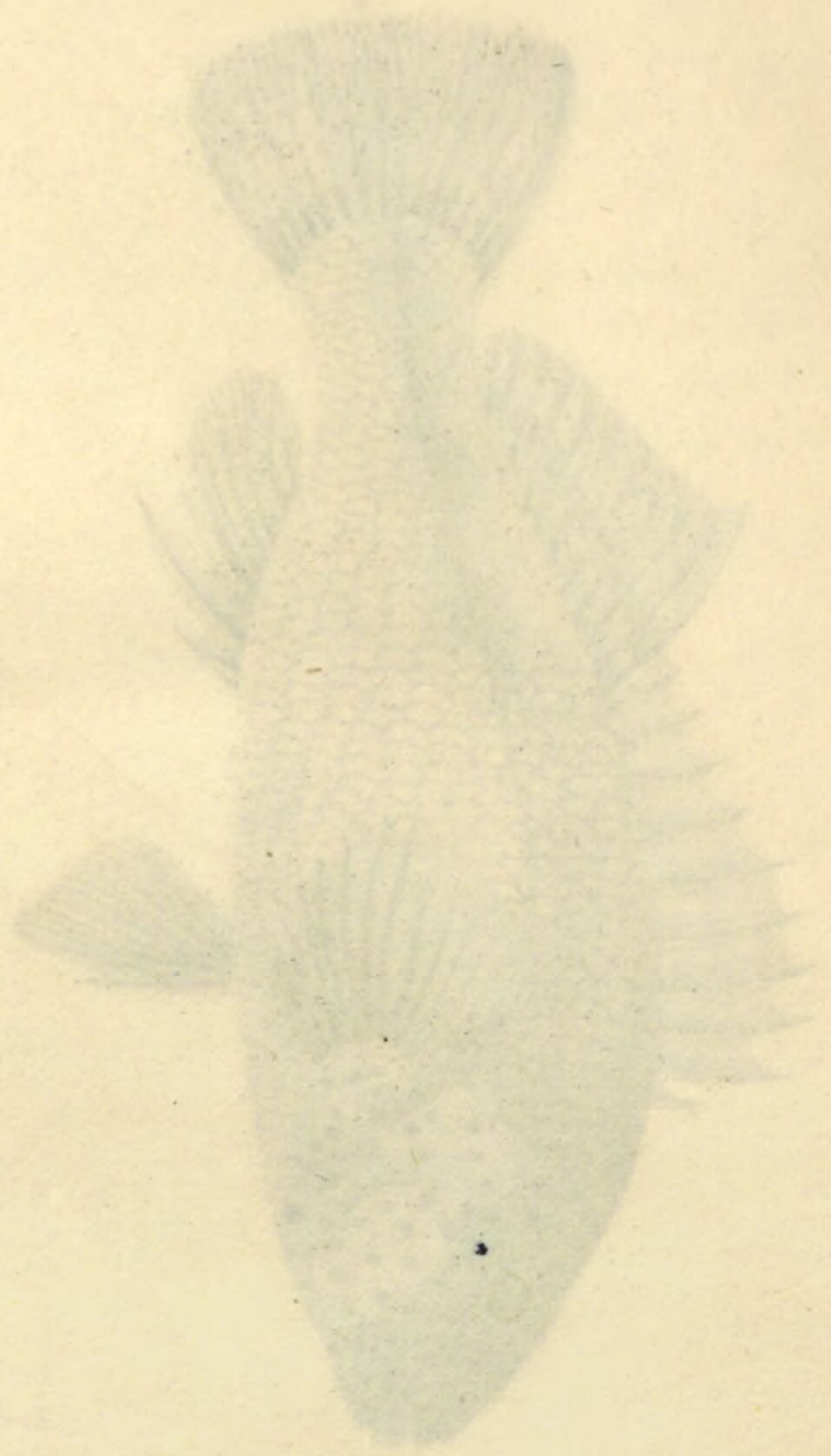
Regulus satrapa, from Vt. and N. H. Packed 14, Packed 4,
Packed 4, and 4 from N. H. Cashed 16.

The *Regulus satrapa* inhabits rocky situations, and seldom
sings. It is a small bird, with a long, thin bill, and a whole-
body red.

Amongst all the birds in the State of Cayuga vary in their colors as
they become in age, and after having attained its maximum age all
the *Regulus satrapa* specimens of the smaller or medium
size. I have especially noted this *Regulus* after the late Right
Hon. Charles Augustus, Earl of Tankerville, to whom, and to his
late noble daughter, I owe under very great obligations for their
society for my first passage, and their endeavors to obtain a just
consideration of my services, which, in compliance with their
request, the Right Hon. Gen. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., when
Governor of Cayuga, did his best to promote.

Figure—The actual size of the Specimen.





SCARUS MAGRATHII.

Order, Thoracidae.

Singapore, from the Lagoon—Pumpkin; and

Gibber, Parrot.

S. MAGRATHII. Body covered with scales, resembling a regularly marked net or trillium work, of yellow, on a blue ground, radiating towards the under parts. Head yellow, with various brown and spots of blue. Eye brilliant; iris golden. Caudal fin dark green, ventrally tinged with reddish brown; dorsal and anal fins reddish brown, bordered with dark green. Pectoral and ventral fins yellowish brown, the front rays green; no spines.

Branchiostegous rays 3. Dorsal 22. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6. Anal 11. Caudal 15.

This species of *Scarus* is very scarce on the southern coast of Ceylon. It sometimes exceeds three feet in length; flesh white and firm, and would be highly esteemed if more generally known. *Gibber*, or *Parrot*, is applied to those fishes which the natives consider the most beautiful. Its native name is derived from a species of gourd or pumpkin, called *Kaboo*, to which the shape of the scales and colors of the fish are supposed to bear a resemblance. It is somewhat allied to the *Scarus* *frons* of Bloch, table 233, but the scales are larger, and the colors more distinctly marked.

I have named it after one of the most amiable and distinguished of his honorable profession, and as a tribute of sincere esteem and respect for Sir George Magrath, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., formerly Physician to His late Majesty King William IV.

Figure—One-fourth the size of the original.

SCARUS MAGRATHII.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, LABOO-GIRAWAH—from *Laboo*, Pumpkin; and
Girawah, Parrot.

S. MAGRATHII. Body covered with scales, resembling a regularly marked net or trellis work, of yellow, on a blue ground, graduating towards the under parts. Head yellow, with various forms and spots of blue. Eye brilliant; iris golden. Caudal fin dark green, vertically tinged with reddish brown; dorsal and anal fins reddish brown, bordered with dark green. Pectoral and ventral fins yellowish brown, the front rays green; no spines.

Branchiostegous rays 5. Dorsal 20. Pectoral 14. Ventral 6. Anal 11.
Caudal 15.

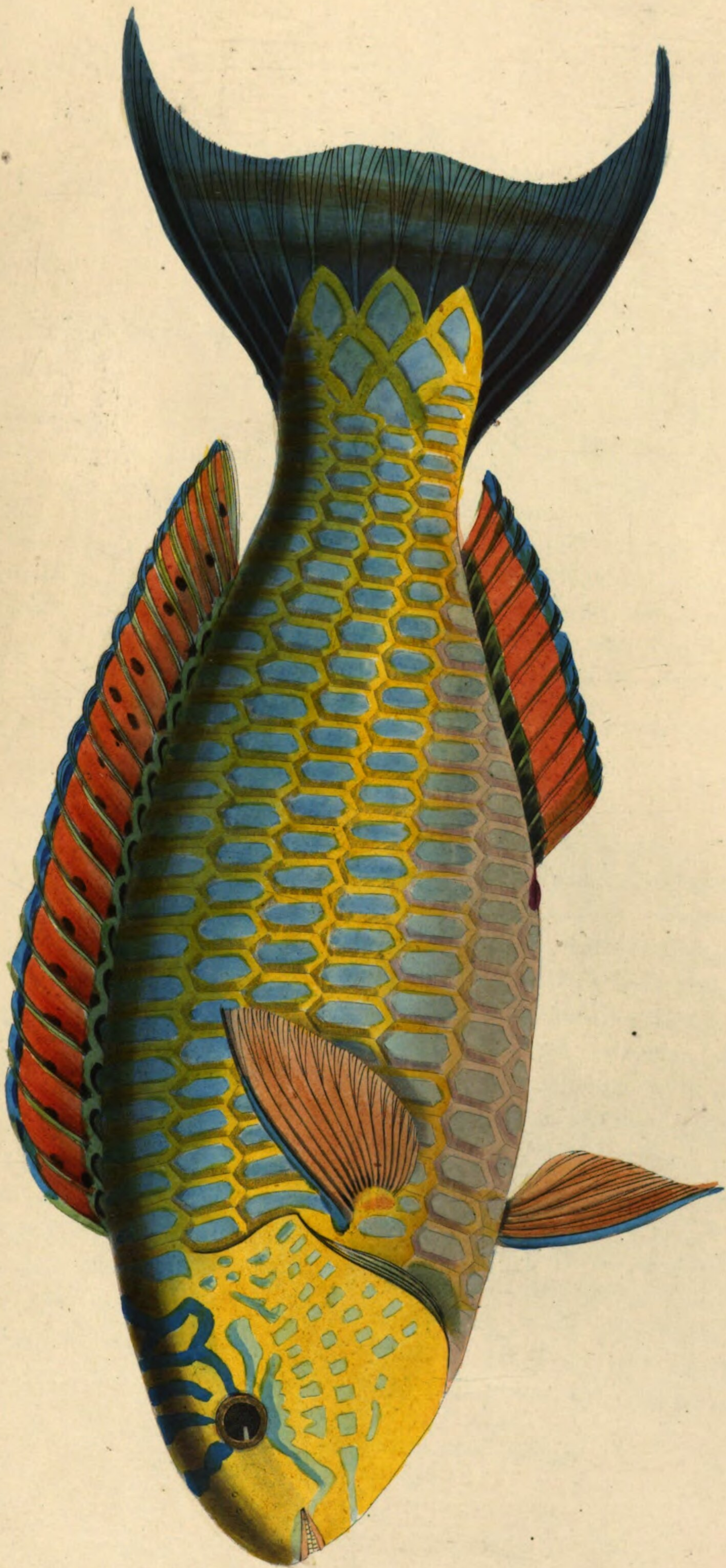
THIS species of *Scarus* is very scarce on the southern coast of Ceylon. It sometimes exceeds three feet in length; flesh white and firm; and would be highly esteemed if more generally known.

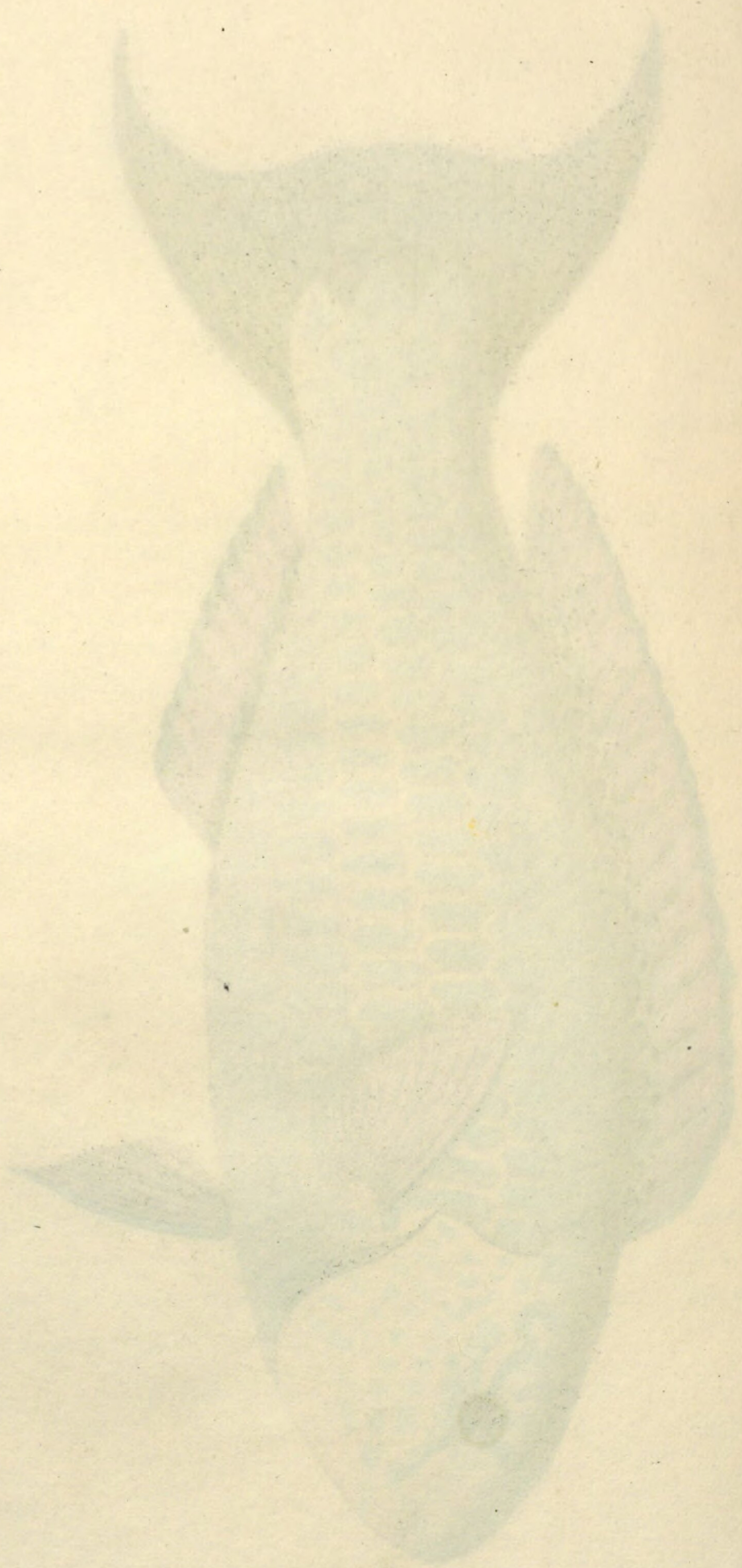
Girawah, or Parrot, is applied to those fishes which the natives consider the most beautiful. Its native name is derived from a species of gourd or pumpkin, called *Laboo*, to which the shape of the scales and colors of the fish are supposed to bear a resemblance. It is somewhat allied to the *Scarus Viridis* of Bloch, table 233, but the scales are larger, and the colors more distinctly marked.

I have named it after one of the most amiable and distinguished of his honorable profession, and as a tribute of sincere esteem and respect for Sir George Magrath, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., formerly Physician to His late Majesty King William IV.

Figure—One-fourth the size of the original.







ANTHIAS CLARKII.

Order, THORACIC.

Synonymy Name, Pot-Kitchy—From Vay, Coco-nut; and Kitchy, the Java Sparrow.

A. CLARKII. Body dark purple, approaching to black, divided by three white streaks; the first streak curves from the front of the dorsal fin near the eye, and terminates on the lower plate; the second streak crosses the body from about the middle of the dorsal to the front spine of the anal fin; the third streak curves inwards from the outer rays of the caudal fin. Part of the head, the body between the pectoral and ventral fins, and the caudal fin, are bright yellow, tinged with orange; the dorsal and anal fins are purple. Mouth situated high; the iris golden.

Frontal fin rays 2. Dorsal 25, ten spinous. Pectoral 18. Ventrals 6. Anal 10, two spinous. Caudal 16.

This species of Anthias is so remarkably scarce, that very few of the fishes in the neighbourhood of Galle recollected having ever been previously to the exhibition of the specimen from which this drawing was made. Its name is derived from its colour being the prevailing one of the beautiful Java Sparrow, and from its shape, in the native opinion, resembling a Coco-nut. It rarely exceeds four or five inches in length. It is edible, being firm and wholesome, but is of too diminutive a size to be sought for by the fisherman, and when casually caught, is merely regarded as a curiosity.

The Anthias Clarkii appears to differ only from the Linnæan Pecten, figured by Bloch, under the name of Anthias Polyana, fig. 1, by being figured from a living instead of a dead specimen, or one that had been preserved in spirits. I have named it after the engraver, Mr. John Clark of Vauxhall, who has laid me under very great obligations to him for his able assistance in arranging, as well as for the simple justice which he has done me in engraving the figures of the present Work.

Figure—The natural size of the specimen.

ANTHIAS CLARKII.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, POL-KITCHYAH—from *Pol*, Coco-nut; and *Kitchyah*, the Java Sparrow.

A. CLARKII. Body dark purple, approaching to black, divided by three white streaks; the first streak curves from the front of the dorsal fin near the eye, and terminates on the lower plate; the second streak crosses the body from about the middle of the dorsal to the front spine of the anal fin; the third streak curves inwards from the outer rays of the caudal fin. Part of the head, the body between the pectoral and ventral fins, and the caudal fin, are bright yellow, tinged with orange; the dorsal and anal fins are purple. Mouth situated high; the iris golden.

Branchiostegous rays 2. *Dorsal* 25, ten spinous. *Pectoral* 18. *Ventral* 6, one spinous. *Anal* 15, two spinous. *Caudal* 16.

THIS species of *Anthias* is so remarkably scarce, that very few of the fishers in the neighbourhood of Galle recollected having ever seen it, previously to the exhibition of the specimen from which this drawing was made. Its name is derived from its colors being the prevailing ones of the beautiful Java Sparrow, and from its shape, in the *native opinion*, resembling a Coco-nut. It rarely exceeds four or five inches in length. It is edible, being firm and wholesome, but is of too diminutive a size to be sought for by the fisherman, and when casually caught, is merely regarded as a curiosity.

The *Anthias Clarkii* appears to differ only from the Linnæan *Perca Polymna*, figured by Bloch, under the name of *Anthias Polymna*, t. 316, fig. 1, by being figured from a living instead of a dead specimen, or one that had been preserved in spirits. I have named it after the engraver, Mr. John Clark of Vauxhall, who has laid me under very great obligations to him for his able assistance in arranging, as well as for the ample justice which he has done me in engraving the figures of the present Work.

Figure—The natural size of the Specimen.



ANTHIAS CLARKII

Clark's Anthias.

Length 2 1/2 inches. From St. John's, Nova Scotia; and Kitchyash,
the Cape Breton.

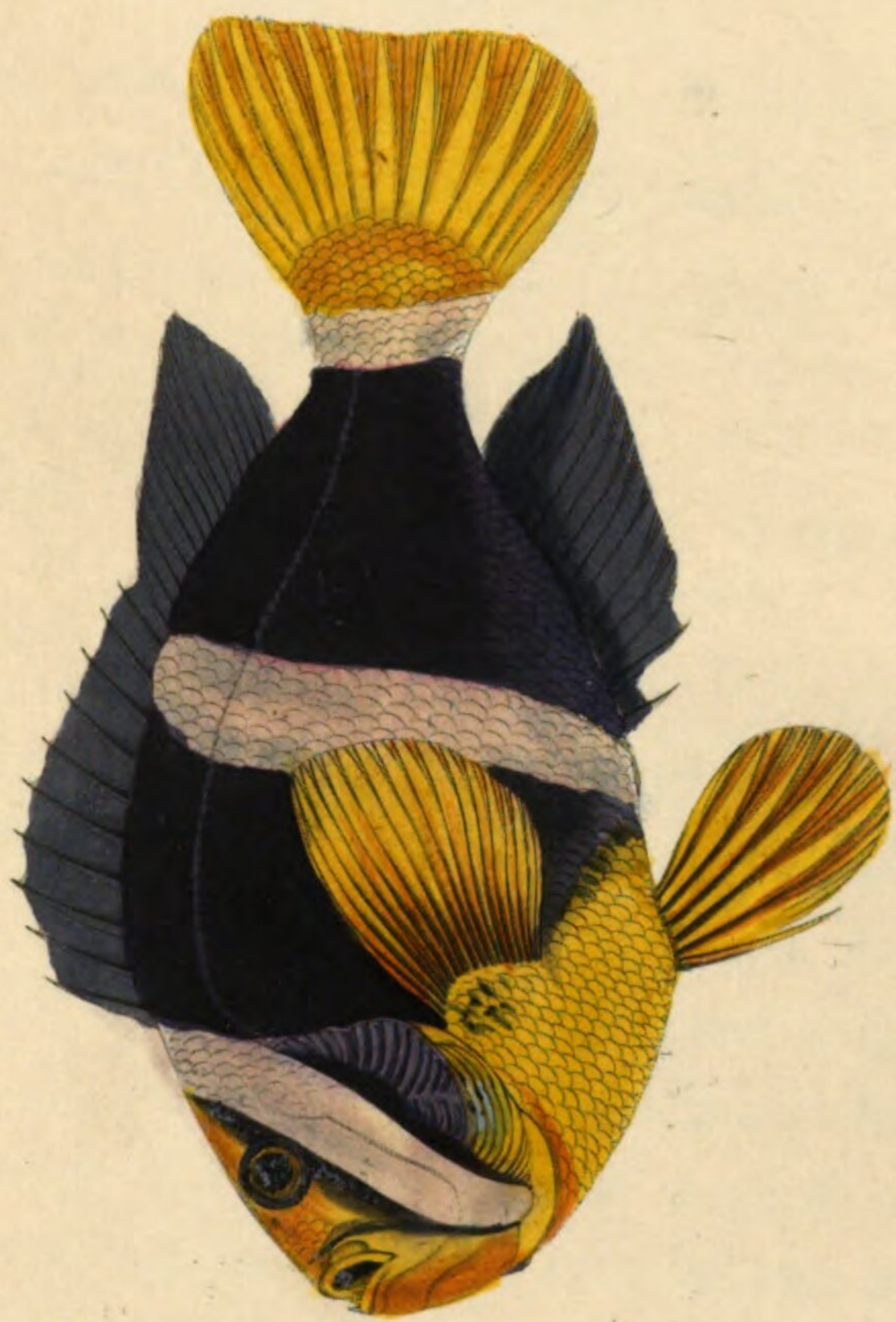
Coloration. Body deep, iridescent black, divided by three white
vertical bands. The first band extends to the base of the dorsal fin near the eye,
the second to the base of the anal fin. The lateral band crosses the body from
the base of the dorsal fin to the base of the anal fin; the third
crosses the body from the base of the anal fin. Part of the head,
the pectoral fin, the pelvic and ventral fins, and the caudal fin, are bright
red. The head and body are covered with small white spots. Mouth
bright red. The gills are white.

Measurements. Pectoral 18. Ventral 4.
Caudal 10.

Remarks. This species is so common that very few of
the fishes in the collection of the author have ever seen
it. It is so common to the Cape Breton from which this
specimen was made. The name is given from its colors being the
characteristic color of the Anthias. It rarely exceeds four
or five inches in length. Its flesh is firm and wholesome,
and is much esteemed by the fisherman, and is much
valued as a curiosity.

The Anthias Clarkii is named only from the Linnaean *Perca*
anthias, named by Linnaeus, under the name of *Anthias Polymna*,
in 1758. It is named from a living instead of a dead
specimen, and has been preserved in spirits. I have named
it after the collector, Mr. John Clark of Vauxhall, who has laid
out much very great exertion to him for his able assistance in
collecting, as well as for the simple justice which he has done me in
publishing the figures of the present Work.

Figure.—The natural size of the Specimen.





GOMPHOSUS VIRIDIS.

Order, THORACIC.

Stephanus Wynn, NIE TALAPAT-GIRAWAN—from NIE Green; and
Talapat-Girawan, Talapat-Puror.

G. viridis. Body dark green. Spout elongated. The pectoral fin marked
with a black streak; the other fins of a paler green than the body. Eyes
rather dim; iris golden.

Branchiostegous rays 4. Dorsal 21, eight spinous. Pectoral 14. Ventrals 6.
Anal 12, one spinous. Caudal 14.

This species of Gomphosus is extremely scarce on the southern
coast of Ceylon, and is only found in rocky situations, where occa-
sionally sought after by the fishermen, for the collection of the
Naturalist. It is remarkable for the loss of its beautiful green color
when it exceeds ten or twelve inches in length.
The natives imagine that the dorsal fin of this fish resembles the
young leaf of the Talapat, or Talapat tree, the Nicotiana spinosa of
Thunberg.

Figures—The size of the specimen.

GOMPHOSUS VIRIDIS.

Order, THORACIC.

Singhalese Name, NIL TALAPAT-GIRAWAH—from *Nil*, Green; and
Talapat-Girawah, Talapat-Parrot.

G. VIRIDIS. Body dark green. Snout elongated. The pectoral fin marked with a black streak; the other fins of a paler green than the body. Eyes rather dim; iris golden.

Branchiostegous rays 4. *Dorsal* 21, eight spinous. *Pectoral* 14. *Ventral* 6.
Anal 12, one spinous. *Caudal* 14.

THIS species of Gomphosus is extremely scarce on the southern coast of Ceylon, and is only found in rocky situations, when occasionally sought after by the fishermen, for the collection of the Naturalist. It is remarkable for the loss of its beautiful green color when it exceeds ten or twelve inches in length.

The natives imagine that the dorsal fin of this fish resembles the young leaf of the *Talagaha*, or Talapat tree, the *Licuala spinosa* of Thunberg.

Figure—The size of the Specimen.



...the ... Green: and ...

...the ... The ... the body. ...

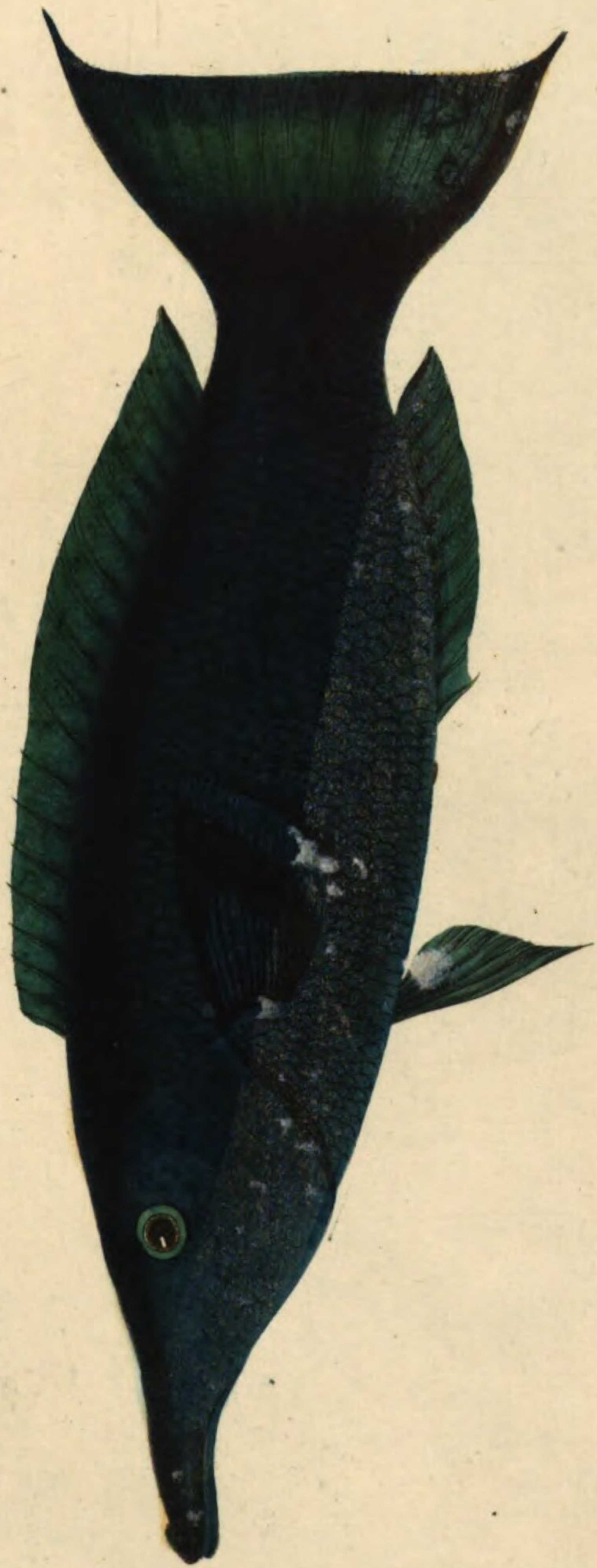
...the ...

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...the fish resembles the ... *Licuala spinosa* of ...

...The size of the ...

Nº 30.





70

Bennett, John Whitchurch

A selection of rare and curious fishes found upon the coast of Ceylon:
from drawings made in that island & coloured from life With letterpress
descriptions

London 1851

BA/4 Zool. 25 f

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